Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

NO. 55,166—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2=29 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Oct.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	MACEDONIA	10512
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7915	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7990	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7589	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 450 or Rs. 591	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 647	Rs. 735 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Baldnino	4,580	D. Mazzanzio.	15th Nov. 1910
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Scisito	16th Nov. 1910
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Dec. "

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	17th "	11 a.m.	†P D & C M
Kola	1205	Thurs.	20th Oct.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	21st "	6 a.m.*	direct.

† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 20th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mohomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1956 tons, on Monday, th 17 October calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about the 22nd October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

15th October, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	3rd Nov.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan "
NERA	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. "
YARRA	4,142	X	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,633	Rebuffat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Second Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation's General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or
Australien	6,365	Guionnet	4th Nov. 1910.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	2nd Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1910
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	12th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	26th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th Dec. "
Olympia	6124	A. Tait	29th " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	16th Jan. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar, "
Olympia	5124	A. Tait	26th " "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	23rd " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	418
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	575
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	974
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

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TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

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s. s. Umsinga..... 4,500 25th November, 1910.

Fare Rs. 400.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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11 Gold Medals awarded.

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LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	& Wala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Shanghai
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States,	Tientsin
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.	Hankow
Kandy	Batavia	Yokohama
Amritsar	Soerabaya	Kobe
Penang	Saigon	New York
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

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Acting Agent

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£285,000

HEAD OFFICE :

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The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

LIQUID LIPPS

is the name by which the Popular Pianos manufactured by RICHARD LIPP are known. In both Hemispheres—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the Far East, the

LIQUID LIPPS

are known and appreciated. The Popularity of these Pianos is evidenced by testimonials from all parts of the globe testifying unanimously to their excellent qualities in detail.

LIQUID LIPPS

are the Pianos par excellence for India as they are built and warranted to stand the extremes of a tropical climate in that they have complete metal frames cast in one piece and yet maintain all that

LIQUIDNESS OF TONE

which is the outstanding feature of these celebrated and covetable Pianos combining as they also do the desirable musical quality of

LIQUID TOUCH

which is capable of the most exquisite expression and further they will stand absolutely in perfect tune to the recognised full musical pitch in any climate. The pitch known as

PHILHARMONIC

which is higher than the pitch at which most Pianos are tuned in India. The most moderate priced Piano ever offered in India.

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,	CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,	CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,	FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,	PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,	CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,	

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

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FOR THE HOT SEASON!

ACHILLE BRIOSCHI & CO.

MILAN-ITALY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

Diplomas awarded at Principal Exhibitions of the World.

Brioschi's EFFERVESCENT CITRATE is very light and of exquisite taste.

This Effervescent Citrate prevents gastric acid and nausea, and is highly recommended as a tonic.

Do you want a refreshing beverage during the hot season? Then make use of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.

Do you wish your children always to be kept in good health? Then use freely BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.

Never leave your house without putting a tin of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE in your hand-bag.

It is taken in water, or mixed with syrup, essences, or wines and also with coffee.

Annual consumption 1,500 tons. In Tins at 10 annas. In Bottles at 12 annas.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
And can be had everywhere in BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST FOR WINES AND PROVISIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve-power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, SIMLA, and POONA.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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RETREADING
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REPAIRING WORKS,
UNDER EXPERT ENGLISH SUPERVISION!
ALL THE LATEST

DUNLOP MACHINERY.

Send along your **OLD TYRES** and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

TURPENE

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

137662

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 603 of 1909.

The firm of Messrs. ISHNU BALLAL and COMPANY .....Plaintiffs
vs.
Messrs. MUNCHERJI DORABJI and COMPANY.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of July, 1910, the following moveable and immovable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of November, 1910, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in the Steam Saw Mill situate at Tank Bunder including one Boiler, one Horizontal Steam Engine, two Vertical Saws, seven Circular Saw Benches, one hand Saw, one Saw Bench for plaining growing, two saw sharpening machines, and one Lathe with all other requisites necessary and in use in the said Mill in complete working order as it is at present the whole of the Plant and Machinery together with all buildings and structures sheds, Houses, outhouses, built and erected on a piece of land, situate at Tank Bunder, admeasuring 2,670 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, whereupon the said Mill is at present standing and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3708 and 1/3730 which said piece of land is leased to the said Shapurji Byramji Katruck, by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, by a Lease bearing date the tenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and six and bounded on or towards the North by a Public Passage, on or towards the South by a Public Passage, on or towards the East by Rosy Road, and on or towards the West by the open ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and in the possession of the defendants abovenamed.

For further particulars and condisions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. HIRALAL and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1910.

J. E. MODY,
Commissioner.

POONA TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 22ND OCTOBER, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 17th October, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 12th October, 1910.

TO LET.

ENTIRE HOUSE, No. 57, Hornby Road, Fort, separate FLATS, for non-Parsi residences or offices. Apply to N. M. Dutash, 215, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldass House.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting at York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and elsewhere in India, under the name of the BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of October, 1910, and the said business will henceforth belong to and be carried on solely and exclusively by the Undersigned K. D. WADIA.

K. D. WADIA.
Dated 12th October, 1910.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership carried on by Messrs. CHARLES FREDERICK STEVENS, BERNARD GEORGE TRIGGS and THOMAS SEDGEWICK GREGSON as Architect, Civil Engineers and Surveyors under the style of CHARLE F. STEVENS AND CO. has been dissolved by Mutual consent as from the 7th October 1910 so far as regards the said Bernard George Trigge who retires from the firm.

Messrs. C. F. Stevens and T. S. Gregson will continue to carry on the business under the present style of Charres F. Stevens and Co.

CHARLES F. STEVENS AND CO.,
King's Building, Bombay.
Dated this 10th day of October, 1910.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Second Instalment of Rs. 125 per Share on call of Rs. 375 per Share.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Instalment of Rs. 125 per Share on call of Rs. 375 per Share on 1,200 Ordinary Shares of the third issue in the Company is made payable on or before the third day of November, 1910, at the registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on the amount due if not paid on or before the said date and relate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the said amount if paid before the said date.

The Third Instalment of Rs. 125 per Share is made payable on the 10th day of January, 1911. Rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will also be allowed from now on amount paid against this instalment.

By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th September, 1910.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. KENDELL and Co., Ltd., having their Registered Office, at No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the PATENT RIGHTS for the manufacture and sale of Walke's Patent Card Boards, Washers, and of the patent rights under all other Patents taken out by Mr. O. Welke in connection with the manufacture of Gin Washers of discs of paper in which short pieces of coir or other vegetable fibres are incorporated.

The public are hereby WARNED against the manufacture, import or sale of Washers in infringement of the Patent Rights of the Company or in sale or import of Washers so manufactured.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1910.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Attorneys for KENDELL and Co., Ltd.

POONA RACING SEASON.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

SELECT, well managed, replete with charg comfort and the leading HOTEL in the Station, well maintains its high character,

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantlings sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 20 LAKHS 1910.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, invite Tenders for their DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 20 LAKHS, to be expended on improvements of the Port which have been approved by Government, and are necessitated by the continually expanding trade of Karachi.

Debentures will :—

I be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required ;

II bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi or Bombay ;

III be transferable by endorsement, which need not be registered at Karachi.

IV be consolidated at the desire of holders subject to a minimum of Rs. 500 and in multiples of Rs. 500 on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes.

V be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows :—

1st, 5 per cent. on application.
2nd, balance within 14 days of allotment.

Interest will be calculated on the 1st instalment due on application from date of allotment and on the balance from date of payment.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 11th of November, 1910, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Karachi Port Trust Loan."

Tenders should be made in the form given below.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, if desired, on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi.

Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust and forward the Bank's receipt to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby tender for Rs.....of the Karachi Port Trust 20 lakhs Debenture Loan of 1910 and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs.....As.....for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose .....for Rs..... and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the Account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on or before the.....day of.....1910.

I require the amount in .....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

.....Signature.
.....Address.
Dated.....1910.

N.B.—TRUST FUNDS.—

In accordance with the power contained in section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act XI of 1879 or other law for the time being in force until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burma.

H. C. MULES,
Chairman,
Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office,
Karachi, 11th October, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 400 of 1910.

RE REWASHANKER RAGHUNATH, PARSHOTUM REWASHANKER and BHOGILAL REWASHANKER all doing business in partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents in Bombay under the name, style and firm of DESAI REWASHANKER BHAICHAND & Co. and at Bhavnagar under the name, style and firm of Rewashanker Raghunath ; adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed REWA SHANKER RAGHUNATH, PARSHOTAM REWASHANKER and BHOGILAL REWASHANKER, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed Acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this, 14th day of October, 1910.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. FAKIRJI NANABHOY CHAINA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, has contracted TO PURCHASE from JAMASHI CURSETJI KERAWALLA, the Survivor of the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of DADA HOY NUSSERWANJI BOTTLEWALA, and the said JAMASJI CURSETJI KERWALLA, and B. I. ADARBAI, widow of JAMSETJI LIMJIBHOY BULSARA, the Heirs and Administrators of the late COWASJI JERBAI, widow of the said DADABHOY NUSSERWANJI BOTTLEWALLA, also of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants, the property hereunder described that is to say :—

FIRSTLY,—All that piece of land of the quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Lawrence De Lima Street and Chimna Rowji Street in Mazagaon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,371 3/9 sq. yds. or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E Ward, No. 5070 and 6758, Street No. 51, De Lima Street and 3 Chimajee Rowji Street, and by the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 192, 193, 195, 196, 304, 309, 311 and 19, New Nos. 11508-11511, Old Survey Nos. 454 to 458 and 460 to 462, and New Survey No. 3351, and are bounded on or towards the East by Chimna Rowji Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by Lawrence De Lima Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by the vacant land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the North by De Lima Street aforesaid and the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors, tenants and

SECONDLY,—All that piece of land consisting of a stable and vacant land of the quit and ground rent tenure with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chimna Rowji Street, in Mazagaon, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 295 sqr. yards or thereabouts, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under E. Ward Nos. 6761-6762, Street Nos. 7-8, and by the Collector of Bombay Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 306-307, New No. 11603, Old Survey Nos. 463-464, New Survey No. 3342, and are bounded on or towards the East by Chimna Rowji Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the property of G. Gonsalves and partly by the property of Jamshedji Hirjibhoy Karanjia, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South partly by the property of the said G. Gonsalves and partly by the said Chimna Rowji Street, and the said property is now in the occupation of the vendors tenants.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest into or upon the said property or any part thereof or having any claim in respect thereof either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 29, Esplanada Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to them or any of them—Dated this 15th day of October, 1910.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

"THE EMPIRE."—The use of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT, at 9-15 P. M.
ON
Y. M. C. A. TENNIS COURTS
(BACK BAY).

PROMENADE CONCERT
ADMISSION, Re. 1.

SKATING RINK
NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only „ 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING „ 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS
NIGHT SESSION 9-30 to 11-30
BAND EVERY NIGHT.

SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000·00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,305,700·96
LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House.
Bishopsgate Street, Within E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Cuba.
Manila.	Kobe	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received per 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble Sir SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. E. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhavnagar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Keerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Gaimanraia, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HAJI MOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security,

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Haien	Nagasaki
Chuanchieng	Newchwang
Dairen (Dalny)	New York
Hankow	Osaka
Hongkong	Pekin
Honolulu	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Kobe	San Francisco
Liaoyang	Shanghai
London	Tiehling
Lyons	Tientsin
Fengtien (Mukden)	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business is transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
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THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, cures discharges (either sex) unpreserding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.
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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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TO LET.—Nearest to Tram and Colaba Station, 2nd FLOOR of BOMBAY VIEW, open on three sides with Garden. Apply R.S. MISTRY, 125, Hornby Road.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete Resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old ; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

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WELLKNOWN for its position, extent, and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bedroom, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
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BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application,

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI,
MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the last yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SINGAPORE
CANTON	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	MANILA	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HANKOW	PEKING	
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, chairs, sofas, cupboards, almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, large size phonographs, lamps, sideboard, iron safe and Oliver Standard Visible Typewriter No. 3 quite as new.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General :—The effects of the late Mr. W.C. Beard, such as wearing apparel, suit case, writing table, chairs, cupboard, large clock with two recording boards, boxes of tooth powder, candlestands, small watches ; as also of late Mr. J. J. D'Almeida :—Cupboard, cot, crockery, etc.

Also of the late Bahramsha Mundal Jatari Mandal :—Carpet, blanket, etc.

At 2-30 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred via-a-vis.

AUCTION SALE of a One-storied House in Baba's Cart in Shendarwada, near Gopitalao on Lady Jamshedji Road, at Upper Mahim.

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the Estate of the late Ainala Malava Ramaya, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th October, 1910, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Upper Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, on the Eastern side of the Lady Jamshedji Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 5657 and Street No. 133 at Gopi Tank Road, containing by admeasurement 67 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the East by the cart of a Parsi gentleman, on the West by the cart of Mr. Jehangirji Kurlawala, on the North by a vacant piece of land and a house belonging to a Marwadi, and on the South by the house of Naraven Kerulkar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office, (where the furniture have been removed for sale), the stock-in-trade of a furniture merchant (closing business) consisting of single and double almiras, clothes presses, bookcases, chests of drawers, marble topped dressing, washhand round and pier tables, glass door book cases, bentwood sofas, office and rocking chairs, iron and wooden cots, sideboards, dinner waggons, bookand hat stands, writing and office tables, chairs, veranda seats, etc.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th October, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of a VERY VALUABLE GINING FACTORY, situate at Dhaboi, in His Highness The Gaikwar's Territory, known as a Dadar Ginning Factory, completely furnished, with all Gearings, Electric Light and Railway Siding.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, No. 21, Meadows Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1910, at 4 p.m., Standard Time, the undermentioned Ginning Factory, by order of the Owners, Messrs. Nusserwanji Bejonji Dabhoywalla, Ratanjee Hormusji Bhaya and Merwanjee Suncherji Cheesgar.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground at Dabhoi, part of which admeasuring about 23 vigas and 6 vussas, was purchased by the present owners of the Factory, and are Registered in the books of the Gaikwar Durbar, under No. 1603, 1556, 1600, 1599, and the remainder of which admeasuring about 19 vussas of land is held on lease under a document of lease dated 23rd November, 1906, which provides that the lease shall continue so long as the Ginning Factory of the Vendors continues and is registered in the said books of the Gaikwar Durbar under No. 1195, all which pieces of land stand in the name of Nusserwanjee Bejonjee Dhabhoywalla further with the Ginning Factory, 204 feet long by 24 feet wide, erected thereon and containing the following machinery and plant namely, 60 gins of 1906 with 4 bearings, by Platt Brothers and Co., Ltd., complete with main shafts, pullies, leather beltings, etc., one roller by Tinker Shentall and Co., Ltd., 9 feet long by 7 feet diameter, with working pressure of 140 lbs. and test pressure of 240lbs. fitted with all mountings, fittings, and soun cook, one high and low pressure side by side compound non-condensing drop valve engine by Ruston Proctor and Co., Ltd., size 13" by 23" by 30" class 110 R. with fly-wheel 12 feet diameter with barring gear, grooved for 8 ropes 1 1-2" diameter, one double acting cameron type donkey, by A. G. Mumford, 3 1-2 inch Ram 6 inch steam cylinder, and 6 inch stroke with all gun metal fittings wrought iron chimney, 3 feet diameter fitted inside with steps and founded on chunam foundation and base plate, one wall donkey pump, to work the mechanic stoker, one lathe 10 inch centre 12 feet bed double geared and 22 changeable wheels, with portable hand driving apparatus, 4 jamad chucks, and 8 steel screwed nell chucks, one electric light dynamo, by J.H. Holwes and Co., direct currents, 4 bearing shunt wound capable of an output of 110 volts, 40 ampers, at 750 revolutions with slide rail and black marble switch board, wounded with ammeter voltmeter shunt regulator and D. P. Switch, and fuse completely wired under casing and cover and completely fitted with lamps, portable hand lamps and also with a galvanometer and battery provided with a separate engine built brand railway sidings, in the compound a hart, weighing machine, by Avery, erected in a chunam built house, with a platform 6 feet by 4 1/2 feet 3 tons capacity with English and Indian weights.

Hand crane by Hoist and Hillet, to lift one ton 15 feet high to load waggons of the type, used by the Railway Companies, 10 feet radius single and double purchase, powerful break steel tibular jib and adjustable balance box.

Two hand presses for binling Kuchha Cotton Bales.

Fire Engine, by Shand, Wassion & Co., of the type used by the Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade.

Pucka built chunam hoaj or tank, for fire protection and two wrought iron tanks, on stand, each 6'×4'×4.

One pucka built well in compound of

BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LD.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.

UNDER instructions from London we have to notify that the issue of £525,000, 6 per cent. first MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK of the above Company, WILL OPEN on MONDAY, 17th instant, and close not later than noon on THURSDAY, the 21st instant. We are authorized to state that Local Applications will be received by the BANK of BURMA, Ld., Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, if received by letter or telegraph on or before the latter date.

The Conditions of the Debenture issue are :—

5	per cent.	Payable on	Application.
15	do.	do.	Allotment.
30	do.	do.	1 Dec. 1910.
25	do.	do.	1 Feby. 1911.
25	do.	do.	3 April 1911.

Debentures will carry the right for three years to subscribe for one £1 Ordinary Share at £1 5s. for every £2 worth of Debentures.

Debentures are redeemable after 10 years at 10 per cent. premium.

Debentures will be issued in multiples of £100. The whole of this issue has been underwritten in England.

SIGNED—

For the Rangoon Oil Co., Ld.,
MOWER & CO.,
Managing Agents.

For the Aungban Oil Co., Ld.,
MOWER & CO.,
Managing Agents.

For the Rangoon Refinery Co., Ld.,
MOWER COTTERELL & CO., LD.,
Managing Agents.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, October 14.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	80 1-4 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent ..	97 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)	91 1-2 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities	unchgd
Bar Silver in London.	25 5-8—1-16
Do. 2 months hence	25 11-16—1-16

Closing Tone of Silver.—Buyers no sellers.

Silver in New York	55 1-2—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25-22 1-2—1
Do do Berlin	20-45 1-2 unchgd
Do do New York	4-83 1-2-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c. since 29-9-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st.	3 9-16 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5-8 unchgd
Do Fine Trade bills 3 months.	3 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade bills 6 months.	4 1-8 unchgd
Interest day to day loans	1 3-4 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9 unchgd
Amount withdrawn from Bank of England.	£100,000
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3-15

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Calcutta	Rs. 4,50,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	...	...	£ 170,000
Gold to Bombay	...	...	£ 110,000
Silver to Calcutta	...	...	£ 6,000
Gold to Calcutta	...	...	£ 80,000
Sovereign to Bombay	...	...	£ 140,500

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, October 14.

LIVERPOOL— Bales.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot	Good demand fi m.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market	... Firm.
Total Day's sales at Liverpool	... 7,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	... 1,500
Do. Day's Imports	... 10,000
Mid Americans	... 8-25+7
Egyptian F. G. F.	... 12 7-16+1-8

	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
Cotton Delivery	7-77	7-81	7-80	7-80	7-84
Mid Uplands	— 4	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1
G. O. C.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	
Liverpool	7-81	7-81	7-81	7-79	
	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	... 11 7-8
George Hayalls Yarn	... 11 5-8

NEW YORK, October 14.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 68,000
Do. Last year	... 78,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 26,000
Do. Exports to Continent	... 16,000
Spot Cotton—14-25 unchgd	
Futures at New York Dec.	14-66+7
Do do Mar.	15-04+22

Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and on bullish weekend figures.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	14 5-8 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	... 15-01+6

Closing tone of Futures—Steady.

Cotton Stock in London	... 4,360 Bales.
Week's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 39,000
Do Exports to Great Britain	...124,000
Do Exports to Continent	... 74,000
Do Exports to Japan	... 4,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	...538,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports	...259,000

LONDON, October 14.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	... d 7 6-32
F G Broach	... d 7 11-32
Good Broach	... d 7 16-32
Fine Oomras	... d 6 2-32
F G Oomras	... d 6 24-32
Good Oomras	... d 6 12-32
Good M G Oomras	... d 6 20-32
Fine M G Oomras	... d 6 28-32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F. Liverpool	... d 7
Fine Bengals	... d 6 4-32
F. G. Bengals	... d 6
Good Bengals	... d 5 28-32
Good Khandeish	... d 6 14-32
F G Khandeish	... d 6 18-32
Fair Red Cocondas C. I. F. London	d 6 16-32
Cocondas Ginned C. I. F. London	... d 6 24-32
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London	... d 6 13-32

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 36 1-2

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 47 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 46
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 40 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 78 3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 66
Do Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality). 11

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ...6-6—Value.—Dull.

METAL.

Copper Brasiers...	... £ 68 1-2
Yellow Metal	... d. 6 1-16
Bar Iron Belgian Ordinary sizes	
F. O. B. Antwerp	... £ 4 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage	
G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	... £ 11 5 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp	... £ 5 10 6

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 9-6

BOMBAY, October 15.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady and opened at T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d., demand 1s. 4 3-32d. and 3 months' sight credits at 1s. 4 9-32d. for two mails.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... ... 1s. 4 1-1?d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d. to s. 4 1-32d
T. T. Forward	... 1s. 4 3-32d. 15 Nov.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	... ... 1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s	1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s 4 5-16d.
,, Forward	... ...1s. 4 5-16d. Nov.
,, 6 m/s Ready	... ... 1s. 4 7-16d.
Francs 8 m/s ,,	... ... 471 1-4
Marks 3 m/s ,,	... ... 139 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	 137
,, Shanghai	... ... 124 7-4
,, Japan	... ... 14s 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER

Market has to-day remained unchanged at 94 for ready and 93-14 forward.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London both for ready and forward was 1-16 down and New York rate was 1-8 down.

Rate for silver in the local market opened at Rs. 74-5. Although London rates had declined private advices had been received that there was good inquiry which toned up the local market and prices finctuated by half to one anna, but at the close the price was Rs. 74-5. Good business was transacted and about 100 slabs changed hands.

The gold market was very flat local and upcountry demand being nil price declined by 3 pies.

GOLD.

8 touch Fakirsett	...	...	Rs. a. p. 23 9 0
97 touch Chinta	...	...	23 7 0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch			23 15 6
National Bank	...	...	24 1 3
Chartered Bank	...	...	24 0 3
Sovereign Shield	...	...	15 3 0
Do. Dragon	...	...	15 0 0
Australian ...	...	...	24 2 0
English Gold	...	...	24 0 0
Native Bullion	...	...	24 0 0
Indian Specie Bank ...		...	24 0 3

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	...	...	74 8 0
117 Penny Ready	...	...	74 7 0
Local per tola	...	...	0 11 6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	...	...	74 5 0
Second do	...	...	74 13 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Firm. London quotation was 1 up. Local and up-country demand both for ready and forward being good price advanced by 2 to 3 annas.

Rapeseed.—Firm. London quotations were unchanged. Local demand being moderate there was no change in prices.

Wheat and Castor.—Quiet. No change to report. Local demand was very poor.

Cottonseed.—Firm. Demand being good price advanced by 4 annas.

Poppy, Mowra and Ground-nut.—Dull. Demand moderate no change to report.

Gingelly.—Weak. There being sellers both for ready and forward price declined from 8 to 12 annas.

Description.	Sale.	
Linseed, Bold	... Rs. 13	8 0
Linseed, Small	... ,, 13	4 0
Linseed, Brown	... ,, 13	9 0
RAPESEED—		
Brown Delhi	... ,, 6	8 0
Brown Cawnpore	... ,, 6	6 0
Yellow do.	... ,, 7	6 0
Do. Gujerat	... ,, 7	12 0
Brown Katni	... ,, 7	4 0
Poppyseed	... ,, 10	4 0
Castorseed	... ,, 40	to 41
WHEAT—		
Pissi	... ,, 32	to 34
Hard Red	... ,, 30	to 31-8
GINGELLYSEED—		
Yellow Bingaghat	... ,, 54	to 55
Rai Khandesh—	... ,, 70	to 80
Mowraseed	... ,, 7	13 0
Groundnuts	... ,, 44	to 46
Cottonseed	... ,, 26	to 27
Malse	... ,, 18	to 19
Wheat Yellow	... ,, 38	to 40
Khandwa	... ,, 40	to 45
Bajaro	... ,, 27	to 30
Joowar	... ,, 17	to 19
Gram	... ,, 22	to 28
Minhara	... ,, 54	to 56
Brown Jubbulpore	... ,, 49	to 50
Brown Meggi	... ,, 49	to 50
Kabra	... ,, 52	to 53
Black Kutni	... ,, 46	to 47
Myrabollams	... ,, 19	to 20

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Friday, 14th October, 1910 :—

Wheat	14,040 cwts
Linseed	195 ,,
Rapeseed	3,566 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,665 ,,
Poppyseed	316 ,,
Groundnuts...	316 ,,
Castorseed	5,343 ,,
Rice	481 ,,
Myrabollams	51 ,,
Cottonseed	2,220 ,,
Mowrasseed	912 ,,
Gram	2,061 ,,
Joowar	382 ,,
Maize ... ... —	84 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bombay ...	...	...	1,545
India... ...	...	...	64
Indian Specie...	...	...	54 1-4
Bank of Burma	...	...	125

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	381 1-4
Kohinoor ...	...	...	670
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,795

PRESSES.

New Berar ...	...	...	585

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...		110
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...		166
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord.	...		272 1-2 C. D.
Central India Mining	...	...	28 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,120
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...		16
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord	...	...	28 1-2
Do. Def...	...		76 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	...	...	482 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 point down. New York rates were unchanged and futures were 7 and 22 up. Demand for ready lots from exporters and mills was moderate and rates dropped by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 and the general tone of the market was weak. The opener advised 2 to 3 points up. The tone of the market for the New Crop was easier and there being sellers price declined by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. New Broach opened at Rs. 320 but at the close it dropped to Rs. 317.

300 Gaddam and Co	Bengal	272 Dec.
150 Currimbhai Mills	do.	274/278
200 Ripon Mills	Wadhwan	290
100 Do.	Bengal	260
500 W. Wolf and Sons	do.	255
500 Do.	Broach	332
100 Bamji and Co.	do.	316
250 Morarji Mills	Comptah	317
500 Bassan Mills	Dhamangaon	305 Jan.
400 Do.	Wardha	317 ,,
500 Do.	Akola	300 ,,
200 Gold Mohur Mills	Bengal	262
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	254
,, F Good	...	242
,, Machine Gin. Fine	...	270
,, F Good	...	258
Sind Punjab Fine	...	268
,, F Good	...	256
Khandesh Fine	...	283
,, F Good	...	273
Dhamangaon Foolgaon Fine	...	301
,, F Good	...	291
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	297
,, F Good	...	287
Amraoti Fine	...	297
,, F Good	...	287
Veotmal Fine	...	305
,, F Good	...	295
Nagpore	...	311
,, F Good	...	301
Wardha Hingaughat Fine	...	313
,, F Good	...	303
Mathia Fine	...	283
,, F Good	...	273
Broach Gin Fine	...	335 Mar.
,, F Good	...	327 do.
Saw ginned Good, for ready	...	317
Western H. G.	...	306
Do M G	...	301

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Friday, 14th October, 1910 :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	.....
Central India	.....
Barsi and Nagur	.....
Berar	.....
Central Provinces	177
Oomras...	177
Dholera	928
Broach...	.....
Coompta and Dharwar ...	.....
Westerns	.....
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	519
Bengal Rajputana	.....
Sind	.....
Persian	.....
American	.....
Other Sorts	.....
Total...	1,198 ,,

LIVERPOOL, October 15.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	...	4,000
Total Imports	...	...	14,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.—Nov.	...	...	7-90+3
Nov.—Dec	...	...	7-84+3
Dec.—Jan.	...	...	7-72+2
Jan.—Feb.	...	...	7-73+2
Feb.—Mar.	...	...	7-84+3
Mar.—Apl.	...	...	7-74+3
Apl.—May	...	...	7-85+3
May—June	...	...	7-94+3
June-July	...	...	7-82+3

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Steed.	Cotton.	Next Month Steed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	16 0	16 6	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk ...	16 0	16 6	15 0	15 6
Havre ...	.....	.....	15 0	15 6
Hull ...	.....	.....	14 0	15 0
Liverpool ...	1d 0	17 6	15 6	16 0
Marseilles ...	.....	.....	15 6	16 0
Genoa ...	.....	.....	15 0	15 6
London...	.....	.....	15 0	16 0
Hamburg ...	.....	.....	15 6	16 0
Trieste ...	.....	.....	17 6	18 0
Venice ...	.....	.....	17 0	18 0

OPIUM MARKET.

Open Ports ... Dec. 15-3 Jan. to May 15 Havre-Hamburg 6d. more.
a p & c.
The Market is steady.
Patna 10th sale Calcutta Rs. 3,074
Rates in China for Patna Opium and exchange.

Old Patna Dollars	2,250
Hongkong Exchange	135
Shanghai	183

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Brasiers 4 x 4	lbs. 21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 53 10
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	,, 44 14
Tin Ingots	...	,, 42 10
Spelter S M ...	...	
M M ...	...	
J ...	...	,, 20 6
G ...	...	
Georgshutte	...	,, 22 2
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	,, 47 10
Copper Sheetings...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	58 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings.	lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	46 1-2 to 49 1-2

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, October 14.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion	COIN. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other Coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	76,800	.....	.....

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
432 Bars ...	7,50,000	.....	.....
2 Bundles ...	.....	3,700	.....
2 Packages...	.....	4,300	.....
3 Bundles ...	.....	2,382	.....

The following are the Receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Friday, 14th October, 1910 :—

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	Salsette	London
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	do	do
M Mackenzie & Co ...	Kasara	Muscat
C. Vadilal ...	do	Debsi
M Mackenzie & Co ...	Lhasa	C. Mandvi

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 13th October 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	14	17,588
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	11	14,348

LONDON, October 15.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	80 1-4 unchgd
5 per cent. Rentes ...	97 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	83 3-4+1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Government Securities	dd unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 7-16
Do. 2 months hence ...	26+5-16

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

Silver in New York ...	56+1-2
Exchange on London at Paris Fce—	25-24 1-2+2
Do. Berlin ...	20-42+1-4
Do. New York ...	4-86 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c. since 29-9-10
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight	3 5-8+1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight,	3 5-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	4 1-4+1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 1-4+1-8
Interest day to-day loans ...	1 3-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	2 1-4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	77-9 unchgd
Amount withdrawn from Bank of England	£ 25,000
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ...	1-3-15

MANCHESTER, October 15.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots...	Fair demand.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Firm.
Manchester	Firm.
Total Sales	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	800
Sales in East India	400
Imports	14,000
Mid-Americans	8-15—3
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	12 7-16 unchgd

	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7-83	7-77	7-77
	— 4	— 4	— 3
Mid. Uplands	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
	7-77	7-77	7-78
G. O. C.	— 3	— 4	— 3
	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Liverpool	7-78	7-79	7-76
	— 3	— 3	— 3

Grey Shirtings, 41-42 in. 38 yds 16 by 15 at 8-7
Do. 44 in. 38-38 1-2 yds. 9 lbs at 9
White Shirtings 40-44 in. 40 yds 16 square at ...
Do. Nainsooks 43 in. 19 yds. 22 by 21 at 6-7

NEW YORK, October 15.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	59,000
Do Last year ...	75,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	26,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	49,000
Spot Cotton—	14-90—5
Futures at New York ..... Dec. 14-72—14	Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to longs unloading.
Do at New York ..... Mar. 14-90—14	

NEW ORLEANS,—

Spot Cotton	14 5-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ...	14-55—14
Do. do. Mar. ...	14-83—16

Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

Do. Total Visible Supply	2,160,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	1,25,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	2,150,000

LONDON, October 15.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Sales	76,000
Do. Speculation	30,000
Do. Exportation	2,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	74,000
Do. Actual export	3,000
Do. Import of the Week	68,000
Do. Stock	2,9,000
Surat week's Sales	5,200
Do. Indian Speculation	100
Do. Exportation	100
Do. Forwarded Consumers	1,000
Do. Actual Exports	2,000
Do. Week's Imports	1,000
Do. Stocks	20,000
Afloat American	370,000
Do. Indian	5,000

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C.I.F. 36 1-2

Do Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—London.
Do Whether Sellers.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 47 1-2
Do. Months—Oct. Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 45 3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship 40 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 79 1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 66 1-2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 11

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 5-11 Done—Dull.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

In their half-yearly report the directors of the Yokohama Specie Bank state :—

The gross profits of the Bank for the past half-year, including yen 1,167,407·64, brought forward from last account, amount to yen 13,064,236·11, of which yen 10,101,056·89 have been deducted for interests, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills current bad and doubtful debts, bonus for officers and clerks, &c., leaving balance of yen 2,963,177.22 for appropriation.

The directors now propose that yen 350,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb yen 1,440,000·00.

The balance, yen 1,173,177.22, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

BOMBAY CROP MARKET.

The following telegram has been sent from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India :—

Heavy rain during week parts Ratnagiri, good Thana Kolaba, East Khandesh, Kathiawar, Savantvadi, moderate Panch Mahals, Kanara, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Dharwar, Nizam's Kanitha, Rewa Kantha, Kolnapur, slight Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Baroda. Rainfall general and sufficient Standing crops suffering insufficient moisture Palanpur, excessive moisture Ratnagiri, Nasik, Sholapur, slightly damaged rats Karachi, insects Sukkur, grasshoppers Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, generally good elsewhere. Kharif harvesting progressing parts Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Cutch, Baroda, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation parts Sind, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Rewa Kantha. Rabi sowing continues Broach, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara. Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Baroda. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock deficient Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation generally adequate. Prices risen Poona, fallen Karachi, Larkana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kolaba, Kanara, East Khandesh, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 19 to 40, Konkan 13 to 29, Karnatak 2 to 21 per cent. less than normal, Gujarat 18 per cent. more than normal to 23 per cent less, Deccan 30 per cent. more to 23 per cent. less.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

POONA.

DEATH.

KABRAJEE—October 16, at Poona, Pestonjee Kabrajee P. W. Inspector, younger brother of the late Mr. Kaikhosro and the eldest brother of Mr. Nadirshah Hormasjee and Bahmanjee N. Kabrajee, of Bombay, in his 48 year. Funeral this (Monday) morning at Mr. Dorabjee Naegamwalla's bungalow.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRUSHA—October 12, at Bangalore, the wife of J. W. Crusha, of a son.
FRASER—October 3, at Manale, Devicoram, the wife of C. Fraser, of a daughter.
MACMULLEN—October 7, at Quetta, the wife of Captain C. N. Macmullen, 15th Sikhs, of a daughter.
THOMPSON—October 10, at Simla, the wife of J. P. Thompson, I. C. S, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Lectures entitled "Our present needs," to be delivered by Mr. Joseph Hall, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality, at the Hall of the Association of Bombay Architects, &c., 67, Hornby Road, at 6-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, Morning, Evening and Night Sessions.

Maxim :—"It is good to know much, but better to make good use of what you know."

STREET ACCIDENT.—A cart loaded with bamboo made noise while passing down Pardeo, which made the horse of Mr. Dorabji H. Asonuncer's carriage take fright and run away. The animal fell down on a purdesni, Maladin, the latter's skull was fractured. He is now lying in the hospital.

THEFT IN THE SECRETARIAT.—Mr. Nelkanth Rangnekar, a clerk in the Accountant General's Department in the Secretariat, has reported to the police that on Friday afternoon he had put his coat on a chair and went to attend some other work. During his absence for an hour somebody removed a gold watch and silver chain from his coat-pocket.

THE B. Y. MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Dr. S. M. Zwemer will be present at the United Prayer Meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodeouse Road, Fort, this afternoon at 6-30 p.m. and would be glad to meet the Christian workers of Bombay. He was just arrived from Cairo and is proceeding to Arabia.

REPORTED THEFT.—Rev. S. M. Zwemer, of the American Mission, who arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer "Salsette" on Friday morning, has reported to the police that he missed a gold and pearl ring, two gold brooches and some wearing apparel valued at Rs. 187 from a wooden trunk which was kept in the hold. On coming to the Great Western Hotel he found the lock and clasp of the trunk broken.

KNOCKED BY A TAXI CAB.—At Sir J. J. Hospital yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Onalk held an inquest touching the death of Sakubai, a Hindu woman aged about 55. The deceased was walking along Falkland-road on Saturday evening at about seven o'clock when she was knocked down and run over by taxi-cab No. 1407. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to injuries caused by being accidentally knocked down by a taxi-cab.

COOPER STREET EXPLOSION.—The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Onalk, yesterday, concluded the inquest at Sir J. J. Hospital touching the deaths of Janbai Sakunabai, Abdul Rahimbux Dawood and a Hindu man (name unknown) who were killed during the recent explosion at Cooper Street. The jury returned a verdict that the deaths were due to multiple injuries caused by the explosions of detonators They also added a rider that they considered that the detonators should not have been stored in a dwelling, house.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. JUSTICE RAO.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. S. Rao was entertained yesterday afternoon by the Hindu Union Club at the Club's premises where a large number of members attended. Sir Bhalchandra, on behalf of the Club, congratulated Mr. Rao on his recent elevation to the High Court Bench and in doing so referred to Mr. Rao's sterling qualities. Sir Bhalchandra said that the entertainment was the result of genuine feeling and he expressed a hope that the time would come when Mr. Rao would be called upon the Bench as a permanent judge. Mr. Rao, in reply, thanked the members heartily for the very kind welcome accorded to him and for the very kind words uttered by Sir Bhalchandra, and said that with the assistance of Providence he would carry out faithfully and honestly the responsible duty imposed on him.

KHOJA JUSTICE'S ENTERTAINED.—Kamadia Jaffer Pradhan and Mr. Vallimahomed Dewji, who were recently created Justices of the Peace, were entertained at a dinner party yesterday evening by their friends and admirers at the Khoja Panjehnai Clan, when a very large number of gentlemen attended, among those present being: The Consul-General for Turkey, Vice-Consul of Turkey, Agent to H. M. the Amir of Kabul, The Honble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Khan Saheb Hoji Ahmed Dewji, Mr. Mahomedali Currimbhoy, Rahmulla Dewji, Cassam Dewji, Mukni Pirbhai Rahim, Mr. F. H. Vincent, Superintendent Sullivan, Mr. Hormusji Vakil and many others. Mukni Pirbhai presented both the gentlemen with addresses which were incased in beautiful silver caskets. Both the gentlemen having replied in suitable terms, the proce

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchell...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Palinurus.....Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill .....R I M
R I M S Minto..... Lt Comdr G H S La nche...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 15.

Beme		1899 Barrand...	Shaw Wallace & Co
Banca		3794 Collyer	P & O S N & Co
Barque Brilliant		3609 Morrison	...Standard Oil & Co
Caithness		2523 Proctor	...W & A Graham & Co
Clan Mackay		1653 Leslie	...James.....Finlay & Co
Cape Breton		2501 Warden	...W & A Graham & Co
Clematis		2329 Robinson	Andrew Yuel & Co
Delta		4780 Snow	...8 10...P & O S N & Co
Folmina		2546 Eyson	T Morrison & Co
Hilfera		2776 Williams	W & A Graham & Co
Harpenden		2302 Cromack	W & A Graham & Co
Hatamet		2584 Piles	W & A Graham & Co
Isinda		3098 Gross	M M & Co
Madura		1273 Bamber	M M & Co
			30 9...W & A Graham & Co
Nowshera		1961 Rose	M M & Co
Najma		2932 Hallett	P & A M Jeewanji
Norfolk		2506 Buckley	Greaves Cotton & Co
Narani		2810 Cubbin	T Morrison & Co
Saifi		902 Willoughley	S & B S N & Co
Visigoth		2613 Rule	T Morrison & Co

SAILED IN DOCK.—Oct. 15.

PRIVATE PORTS.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C&E City of Glasgow	4179	Grewhorn	Karachi	18 10	K Nixon & Co
D & E Fakhri	2555	Revill	Jeddah	27-10	B & H S N Co
G Rahmani	1873	Cates	Jeddah	20 10	B & P S N Co
K Bassano	2762	Boxhall	Hull ...via Karachi	18-10	James Finlay & Co
M Khasrou	2410	Hannah	Repairing		B & P S N Co
N Traveller	1930	Pugh	Liverpool	29 10	Killick Nixon & Co
P Ehrenfels	2780	Socken	Hamburg via Karachi	20-10	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Cameron	2285	Jones	Calcutta	19-10	James Finlay & Co
City of Calcutta	4795	Rae	Karachi	22-10	Killick Nixon & Co
4 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	25-10	W & A Graham & Co
8 Chybassa	3991	Wadge	Antwerp	20-10	M M & Co
13 Egypt	4198	Summers	London	22-10	P & O S N Co
15 Shah Jehan	2566	Born	Jeddah	19 10	B & H S N & Co

H W P D

Fatasvati	443	Ebrahim	Mangalore	14 10	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Fakar	Mangalore	17-10	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosein	B'nager	15-10	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Sayoodin	Karachi	15-10	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga	951	Cutbush	Karachi	17-10	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commanders.	From
Beme	Barrand	Rangoon, Oct 5
Fakhri	Revill	Muscat, Sept 28
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, Oct 13
R I M S Northbrook	Huddlestone	Karrachi, Oct 13

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
R Rubattino	Mancini	Genoa
Hydra	Kirsekon	Bangkok
Capri	Moresco	Hongkong
Galavale	Scarf	Marmagoa
Circassia	Osborn	Liverpool
Dumra	Mankey	Persian Gulf
Canadiate	Booth	Antwerp

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 14th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From.
4	Umzinto	Rangoon
10	Clan Forbes	Coast
10	Crosby Hall	Coast
11	Fultala	Rangoon
11	Ranenfels	New York
11	Gwalior	Negapatam
12	Orissa	Java
12	Maria Valerie	Calcutta
12	Ganges	Calcutta
13	Berbera	London
13	Gracchus	Melbourne
13	Vatala	Bombay
13	Landaura	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—1,280 cwts oil cakes, A Moritz and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—108 1-4 cwts chutney N K Jassawalla; 72 cwts chutney Jail and Co; 70 cwts chutney F Nowroji; 91 cwts buffalo horns and 70 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola, 2 bales carpets H Noormahomed; 43 cwts condiments, Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd.

Bassano s—25 cwts gum assafoetida, S Bhimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—12,500 cwts wheat, 3,000 cwts mowra-seed, 1,000 cwts teelseed and 5,700 castorseed Ralli Bros; 560 cwts groundnuts and 1,000 cwts teelseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 495 cwts teelseed and 1980 cwts rapeseed, J Fancheri.

City of Glasgows—115 bales cottonfly, K Vishram and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—11,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Bassano s—20 cwts fishmaw, R Dhunji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Traveller s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chybassa s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 138 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 55 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—33 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer, 220 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—125 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 8 cwts gallnuts, M Soonderji and Co.

CAPT. THE HON. GEORGE ARTHUR HARDINGE, R. N., of Ticehurst, Sussex, who died intestate on July 28, aged forty-four, son of the second Viscount Hardinge and brother of Sir Charles Hardinge (now Lord Hardinge of Penshurst), left estate valued for probate of £17,988. 8s gross, with net personalty of £17,810. 8s. 7d.

"WHY Happy Children Dance" is the title of a delightful article Roberta Douglas contributes to the "Baby's World" for October. Tracing the history of this popular pastime, she reminds us that in England dancing may be certainly traced back to the fourteenth century, when the Morris dance, supposed to be of Moorish origin, was introduced when John of Gaunt returned from Spain. "Dancing," she writes, "was of all amusements the most popular at the Court of Queen Elizabeth, who was herself a very fine dancer. It is recorded of young Hatton that he first captivated the heart of the Queen by his performance of a "gaillarde." One of the movements required the dancer to leap in the air, striking the heels together and crossing the feet. The Queen was so impressed that she made him one of her band of pensioners."

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
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BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, made to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Fobiage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.
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BUNGALOWS,
From Rs. 150.
FLATS,
From Rs. 40.
OFFICES,
From Rs. 15.
SHOW ROOMS,
From Rs. 100.
GODOWNS,
From Rs. 30.
All Requirements Suited.
LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,
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P. O. BOX No. 239.

AQUILA TONIC.
(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."
MASTER BUILDER
of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.
Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the atest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Goorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

TO PARENTS.
COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 17th October, 1910.

DRUGS AND DOCTORS.

DOCTORS generally point exultantly, to the researches carried out by the "British Medical Journal," the results of which are embodied in a handy little book called "Secret Remedies; what they contain; and what they cost," as a complete exposure of all quack remedies. The regular physician hates the quack much worse than he hates poison—in which indeed he deals fairly indiscriminately, without repulsion or remorse—and it is not surprising therefore that he should glory in this cold-blooded analysis of the contents of many popular quack remedies. The work is directed to establish two main propositions: first, that quack remedies will not cure all of the ailments for which they claim to be specifics—if they will cure any of them, it is more by chance than skill, while in innumerable cases, they do more harm than good; second, that their cost is out of all proportion to the value of the drugs they contain. Few people who have any knowledge of the facts and are competent to form a sound judgment are likely to dispute either of these propositions. But before the regular practitioner crows too loudly over the unlicensed "quack," "pirate," and rival, let him be sure that the same propositions are not almost equally true of his own prescriptions. In treating any group of ailments for the particular relief or cure of which some popular quack is advertised, it is by no means unlikely that the Doctor, will make the base of his prescription precisely that drug which is the active principle of the quack medicine. The Doctor will ring the changes on half a score or more combinations, to suppress idiosyncratic symptoms; the patent medicine cannot do this. It is there in its simple, arrogant fixity as a panacea. But we may without irreverence wonder whether the greater complexity of the licensed practitioner's battery does not after all increase rather than lessen the patient's danger. And while it is certainly true that the popular patent medicine will not cure all the diseases it claims to—if indeed it, or any other drug will "cure" a disease at all, is not that equally true of any given medical prescription? The patent medicine man has to take one shot at all the group of diseases, he means to slay; the regular practitioner can play upon them as with a hose. It is much easier to hit anything at close quarters with a hose, than a pea-rifle. The other ground upon which the experts of the "British Medical Journal" vaunt themselves should surely call for more decent reserve. A patent medicine sold for half a crown contains may be two-pennyworth of drugs. What does a Doctor's prescription—when the consulting fee has also been paid—cost? And is the disproportion between the price and the drug value really greater in the one case than the other? We must also demur to what appears to us shallow and bad reasoning when the authors take avowedly homœopathic remedies in hand and make them the butt of scornful gibes. It is begging the fundamental question of homœopathy altogether, to denounce a homœopathic preparation because it yields nothing tangible under chemical analysis. Did any sane person ever suppose that it would?

The fundamental theory may be utterly mistaken; but when homœopathists prepare dilutions or triturations of the sixth decimal, or higher powers, surely the analysts of the "British Medical Journal" would not expect to find much of the drug under analysis. This is true of all such patent homœopathic preparations as, say Munyon's, or Count Mattei's. Possibly the vendors have deluded the public altogether, and have not been at the pains to prepare the triturations or dilutions, merely substituting sugar pellets or pure water. But this is not proved by the failure of analysis to reveal anything but sugar and water. If we were to obtain a most carefully and accurately prepared 30 X Nux Vomica dilution from Messrs. Leath and Ross, the analyst of the "British Medical Journal" would as surely report that it was cent per cent. pure water. If we drop two grains of salt into fifty thousand gallons of water, it would be hard for the chemical analyst to detect the salt in analyzing any given pint of the water; yet it would be there all the same. If he had seen it dropped in himself, he could hardly have the boldness to avow that it was and is not. And as to the theory, though we are not concerned to defend homœopathy, or for that matter any system of drugging, whether by the pint or the millionth of a grain, what have those who so confidently and contemptuously declare that infinitesimal unanalyzable fractions of a drug can have no effect, to say to the fact that a sniff of hydrocyanic acid will drop a healthy man stone dead? What passes from the bottle to his nose? Will that yield anything under analysis? And how does it work even assuming that it will? Smells have a marked, often a deleterious effect on the human organism. But what do they yield to analysis? Our own belief is that homœopathic medication operates very largely by suggestion. The patient believes that taking four pillules every hour will do him good. Each time he takes his four pillules, this belief is revived and impressed on his subliminal consciousness. Not infrequently the results are extremely good. And in no case are they likely to be bad. You cannot injure your constitution by a scrfeit of tiny sugar pills or pure water; whereas the materia medica does are large and deadly and may well do harm as well as good. But we do not wish to champion homœopathy against orthodox medicine, since our own feeling is that the whole practice of drug medication will have to be, and shortly will be revolutionized. But it deserves remark that while the leading organs of the medical profession raise this hue and cry against poachers upon their preserves, against all who invade the sacred monopoly of drugging by rule; while they ridicule and denounce the comparatively harmless quack medicines, they have not a word to say against the far more dangerous and as widely sold standard preparations. As these are not "secret" they bear the imprimatur of the profession. But it is pretty safe to say that infinitely more harm is done by the indiscriminate sale of all sorts of deadly drugs in tabloid form, than by the secret medicines of the patent vendor. Take for example the whole group of narcotics, from Sulphonal to Veronal, upon which the Pharmacopœia, bestows its benediction; add to these the analgesics, which are now to be found commonly in every home, the Phenacetins Antipyrins, Aspirins, etc., and we have a far more formidable array of dangerous and deadly poisons purveyed promiscuously to the public under the highest sanction, than all the Mother Seigel's syrups and Holloway's ointments put together. You may buy opium tabloids at any chemists. But it would appear that so a long as preparation is not "secret" the Doctors have nothing to say against its free sale.

We have said that the time is coming when the present system of dosage will be abandoned and looked back upon as a relic of barbarism. That contention is at present poob-poobed by the medical profession. But how can they shut their eyes to their own history? It is not so very very long ago, that herbalism, all sorts of the strangest concoctions, cupping and bleeding, were the recognized and approved means of medication. And the men who practised them in all honesty and sincerity were as positive that they knew all there was to know about the art of healing as their latter-day contemporaries. But they did not. So it will be with that staggering volume the "Materia Medica" in a century or so. If we could assert with confidence that every drug used for the cure of disease, was harmful, we should have a clear cut issue and a definite battle ground upon which to fling down our gauntlets against the medical profession of to-day. But we are by no means sure, that we could fairly go that length yet. We are not faddists and we doubt whether the anti-drug faddists are not a little fanatical and too emphatic in their statement of universal propositions. The danger of the universal proposition is that one exception destroys it, and opens the door to a practically infinite series of nicely graded exceptions. But the question is deeper and requires much more serious and profound thought, than that. We certainly do not feel competent yet to do more than raise it expressing our own firm conviction that time will relegate the "Materia Medica" to the libraries of the curious, where it may repose beside old Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." So long though as the medical profession continues to drug lavishly, we cannot help thinking that it has been too hard on the quack medicine, and not nearly hard enough on the standard preparations poured out upon the public market by a score of reputable chemists.

THE CHANCE IN CANADA. THE mail papers report an informing interview with Mr. Norton Griffiths, M.P., who has just returned to England after a tour in Canada and a visit to Chili. Mr. Griffiths is the Parliamentary representative of Wednesbury and, as Reuter has informed us, has already shown his confidence in the prospects of the Dominion by christening a new settlement in the West by the name of New Wednesbury and arranging facilities for emigration to it by any of his home constituents, who may be desirous of making a home abroad. Mr. Griffiths' remarks are full of significance, in view of the rapidity with which negotiations for tariff reciprocity between Canada and the United States are being hurried on. Canada, he declared, is to-day alive to her great wealth and possibilities, and so too are the Americans who from Alaska to the United States border are seizing as quickly as they can the various opportunities for development, which await their advent. Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto and other eastern cities have already been monopolised by the Americans and now the best chance is in the West. His advice to the British manufacturer, is to "get there" before the chance is gone, because it is going at a terrific rate. Not only do American commercial representatives abound in Canada, but French and German capitalists are also to be met with everywhere. At the same time he could still defy any British manufacturer, who seized the present opportunity, and was bent on securing an opening for his trade and to discover none which would yield him without the slightest risk a 20 per cent. or more clear return. Able and determined pioneer work was the only means by which England could hope to obtain her fair share of the trade, which has not already been appropriated, and he urged all the leading commercial centres to follow the example, which Bristol has set this year, of sending delegates from its Chamber of Commerce to see what Canada is for themselves. Mr. Griffiths' portentous statements cannot fail to attract great attention and no doubt cause some sensation at home, whereas Mr Haldane has picturesquely told us, an election may come at any moment like a thief in the night. His words, coming from one, who has but lately examined conditions on the spot, will give added stimulus to the efforts of the Tariff Reform Party. Political developments at home during the next few months are likely to be sudden and surprising, but the Tariff Reform Party must very soon show signs of approaching success if the interests of the Old Country are not to be sacrificed during the negotiations between Canaad and the United States.

GONDAL. To cultivators in Gondal State, we gather from the annual administration report, 1909-10 was not a prosperous year. Good and well-distributed rain during the monsoon raised anticipations of a plentiful harvest, but these unfortunately were not realised owing to subsequent weather changes which spoilt the cotton and sesamum crops. The wheat and grain crops however were unaffected by these late conditions and as the Dewan rather grimly remarks, they together with the high price of cotton "enabled the cultivators to pay their dues." At the end of the year the outstandings of land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,07,705, compared in the previous year with Rs. 75,433. However the total estimated revenue was Rs. 15,72,000, an increase of more than two lakhs on either of the two previous years. Of the agricultural land in the State, which runs to nearly three and a half lakhs of acres, three lakhs and forty thousand odd are under cultivation, some twenty thousand acres or 5·4 per cent. of the total remaining untilled. Of these, 12,218 acres are irrigated by wells, which, with the addition of 34 new ones, now make a total of 4,919, while by canals 1,238 acres are irrigated, a decrease of nearly 150 acres. Also 691 acres compared with 891 in the previous year were irrigated by the Paneli tank. There are about 42,000 acres under forest, and the revenue was Rs. 47,000 odd compared with Rs. 43,000 in the previous year; the expenditure was over Rs. 19,000. The principal articles of manufacture in the State are cotton and woollen goods, gold embroidery, brass and coppe-rare and various kind of wood work. The total export amounted to over six and a half lakhs, a slight decrease, while imports amounted to more than twenty-two lakhs, or an increase of one lakh. During the year an extension was made of the educational facilities of the State. Three new schools were built bringing the total to 69 and there was an increase of 492 in the total number of pupils. On the whole in spite of the unfavourable season which befell the cultivators, it was not an unprosperous year, which saw the Silver Jubilee of H. H. the Thakore Sahib, and the report shows evidence that the State continues to be ably administered.

THE bridge of boats at Dera Ismail Khan being completed, the river there has now assumed its normal position.

A "GAZETTE OF INDIA" Notification declares an Urdu pamphlet containing Ajit Singh's speeches published by Lalchand Falak to have been forfeited to the Crown.

ANOTHER "Gazette of India" Notification gives instruction regarding the coming Census, and appoints certain persons to be Census Officers.

THE Allahabad High Court reopens on the 24th instant. The Chief Justice will arrive from Naini Tal on the 20th and Justices Griffin and Tudball from England next Saturday.

AN advertisement in another column announces the raising of a twenty lakh debenture loan at 4 per cent. by the Karachi Port Trust for improvements to the port. The loan is to be raised with the sanction of Government of India.

The Lieut. Governor of Burma has sanctioned a Punitive Police tax for nine months amounting to Rs. 2,809-14-6 to be levied on the inhabitants of Pauktaw and six other villages in the Tharrawady District.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of September 1908—Rs. 12,11,86,000; September 1909, rs. 11,83,12,000 and September 1910, Rs. 18,67,35,000.

IT is announced that the King has approved of a new form of Royal cypher to be borne upon standards, guidons, colours, badges, buttons, and other devices throughout the Service, wherever the Royal cypher is at present borne. This design will be taken into use when new articles are required. No change is necessary until the colours, accoutrements, or articles of uniform at present in use require renewal.

THE desire of the citizens of Chester that the Prince of Wales should be formally invested as Earl of Chester, which is an even older title that that of Prince of Wales, has been placed before the King, and Sir Arthur Bigge has replied that His Majesty thinks the proposal should be delayed until further details of the investiture at Carnarvon have been arranged.

THE Hindus have every right to the "I told-you-so" attitude towards us in regard to the virtues of the waters of the holy "Ganges and the Jumna," says the "Englishman." They believe that the water of these two great rivers washes away the sins of the faithful. We are now told by Mr. E. H. Hankin, the well-known bacteriologist of Agra, that the water contains antiseptic properties and is hostile to the growth of the cholera microbe. Mr. Hankin has, however, not been able to discover the origin of this mysterious antiseptic.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

POPE AND MAYOR.

Russia and Finland.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCT. 1.

THE Pope, in answer to an anti-clerical speech delivered by Signor Nathan, the Mayor of Rome, on Tuesday last, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the fall of the Pope's temporal power has addressed a letter of Mgr. Respighi, Vicar of Rome, saying that he wishes to express to him his deep sorrow. His Holiness added that Signor Nathan as a public official was not satisfied with solemnly recalling the anniversary of the day on which the sacred rights of Pontificial sovereignty were trampled upon, but also dared to offend the docurines of the Catholic faith, the Vicar of Christ, and the Church itself. His Holiness added: "Speaking in the name of Rome, which, according to authoritative statements, should be honoured as the peaceful home of the Supreme Pontiff, Signor Nathan aimed directly at our spiritual jurisdiction, denouncing with impunity and to the public contempt even the acts of our Apostolic Ministry." The letter further denounces the blasphemous words used by Signor Nathan against the divine essence of the church, and against the veracity of its dogmas and the authority of its councils, offending the religious feeling of the faithful. Against this "accumulation of impieties," the Pope indignantly protests, calling the attention not only of the Roman faithful, but of the faithful of the whole world, to the constant and ever growing offences against religion, which, his Holiness states, are perpetuated even by the public authorities in the very See of the Roman Pontiff.

The following is a summary of the Mayor of Rome's speech, translated from the "Corriere della Sera." Signor Nathan began by saying that he did not speak only in the name of Rome, but in the name of the entire province, both being united in their endeavours to realise the aspirations of the people. He wished to lay stress on the pilgrimage which would be made to Rome in the coming year, not only by Italians, but by representatives of all nations, to commemorate the anniversary of the day when Rome once again became the capital of Italy. This pilgrimage would be in strong contrast with another which would effectively demonstrate the difference between the Rome of their own day and the Rome of a former time. In the year 1869 another pilgrimage had been made to Rome, and all nations were represented in it. These pilgrims had been called together in connection with solemn affirmation of the Catholic faith, and in the Church of St. Peter they listened to the promulgation of the doctrine of Papal infallibility. "This was the last great concourse of the kind which took place in this city. Compare that pilgrimage with the pilgrimage which to take place next year, and then think of the enormous distance which has been traversed in the course of forty years. In the Rome of former times there were not churches enough for the people to pray in, while they called in vain for schools. To-day there is a superabundance of churches, and the number of schools is ever increasing! That, citizens of Rome, is the significance of the great change which has been wrought! No one church: no one school; but enlightened knowledge and freedom of conscience for every faith! That is the significance of the Rome of our own times!"

Bursts of applause frequently interrupted the speech, and at its conclusion the Mayor received an enthusiatic ovation.

POPE AND MAYOR.

Signor Nathan, the Mayor of Rome, on Saturday replies to the Pope's rebuke regarding his (Signor Nathan's) anti-Clerical speech, saying that the Pope, by sending from the Vatican thunders against him who sits at the Capitol renders still more evident the theme of his speech—viz, the contrast between the Rome of the past and the Rome of the present. The Mayor says: "I am not the author or inventor of a plan to banish from the schools and seminaries the whole of the daily Press, nor have I imagined solemn condemnations of Christian Democracy, the Modernists, and Sillonists, and all those who are anxiously seeking the faith which reconciles the intellect and the heart, tradition and evolution, science and religion, nor have I moulded together dogma, ritual, and religion, thus denying the consultation of faith to those who could not blindly submit to the changeable instructions and will of man, nor have I failed in respect for other people's beliefs or lacked regard for the Pontiff as a man called to the highest office who, within the limits of his heart and intellect, sacrifices his whole being for the love of good, according to the dictates of his conscience." Signor Nathan goes on to say that, as the Supreme Pontiff from the height of the chair of St. Peter, has the duty to tell the truth as it seems to him, so also the Mayor of Rome, in view of the breach which ended the temporal power, has the equal duty before his fellow citizens to delineate a new political and civil era. The offence taken by the Pope did not arise from his (Signor Nathan's) words, but from facts which were advancing inevitably, with surer steps, as the dawning day of a new Italy, to illuminate the road to anxious travellers. These facts, guiding the peoples of the earth, were ruled by the laws governing the universe; they were above both Pontiff and Mayor. "If I have offended the law," says the Mayor in conclusion, "I will answer it before the Courts; If I have offended in my duty to my office, the citizens must judge me; if I have offended against religion, my tranquil conscience, without any intermediary, will answer before God."

PORTUGUESE PARLIAMENT.

King Manuel opened the new Portuguese Parliament on Friday with the customary ceremonial. In his opening speech his Majesty dwelt on Portugal's good relations with foreign Powers, and alluded to the visits of the missions headed by Prince Leopold of Prussia and Lore Granard. He announced that it was the firm resolve of the Cabinet to carry, out its Liberal programme enforcing the laws regulating the existence of religious associations. Referring to the improvement in the economic and financial situation, his Majesty enumerated a number of measures prepared by Ministers, among them being provision for the collection of Customs duties in gold in conjunction with the service of the external debt. His Majesty further stated that negotiations for commercial treaties were being carried on, and that proposal would be submitted for the protection of workmen and for the establishment of a labour exchange.

There was a comparatively small attendance in both Houses, and not a single Opposition deputy was present. In the lobbies it is regarded as certain that Parliament will be adjourned at once till near the end of the year. The Ministerial organs state that numerous elections being disputed the Government does not want Parliament to transact business until the deputies for all the constituencies where the validity of the elections is doubtful are able to attend. The Opposition organs assert that the Government majority is too weak for it to contend against the Opposition attacks.

THE BERLIN RIOTS.

It is understood that the Emperor has been much distressed at the reports forwarded to him with regard to the Moabit riots, but that he expressed his satisfaction that the working-classes as a whole had taken no part in them. He further declared his conviction that the disciplined police would be able to deal with the situation, and his hope that the real culprits would be caught and no innocent blood shed. Although there are special prescriptions, for calling in the military to suppress street revolts, he ordered that this should only be done as absolutely the last resource. Several telegraphic bulletins on the outbreak are despatched to the Emperor daily, and an extended report leaves by courier every evening. It is semi-officially stated that the Police President regrets the attack on the foreign correspondents, but that the efforts to discover the person responsible have so far proved fruitless. All the members of the force interrogated on the subject had no recollection of any such incident. Three Conservative papers express their "sympathy" with their foreign colleagues in the following manner. The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" says: "These gentlemen should have remembered that those who go into danger may come to harm. If for professional reasons they consider it necessary to expose themselves, they must reconcile themselves in advance with the possible consequences." The "Reichsbote" declares that the four correspondents must have done something to excite suspicion, and adds: "None here will disturb himself if a few uninvited guests, on the occasion of such serious events get knocked on the fingers which have been poked in where they have no concern." The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" writes: "If the representatives of the English Press have come into conflict with the organs of the police, the grounds, therefore, will have to be sought solely in their own behaviour." Such is the famous German hospitality!

"HYSTERICAL FEROCITY."

On the whole, the disorders are abating. There was comparatively little shooting on Wednesday night, and practically no resistance offered to the police. The numbers injured are due to the hysterical ferocity of the police, whose self-restraint under the trials of the last three days appeared to have completely given way. Sabres were used on old and young without discrimination, and often without cause. It is undeniably that the most embittered resistance was encountered by the police in the narrow streets, where a really dangerous element lives. In the course of Thursday night's affray, seventy-three injured persons were treated at the first aid stations and in hospitals. Twenty-nine of these are classed as severely injured, and have been detained in the hospitals. Since the beginning of the riots, 210 persons have received surgical treatment at public institutions. The police casualties total four officers and sixty men, injured by missiles and revolver shots. Of these six are still in hospital, and many of the older men have been obliged to report themselves as unfit for duty, in consequence of the nervous strain imposed by three nights' street fighting.

The inexcusable attack on British correspondents last night will form the subject of a demand for redress and for an expression of regret which will be laid before the Police Presidency. A meeting of American and British correspondents was held at the "Daily Mail" office, at which all present declared their solidarity with their colleagues who were the victims of the outrage, and agreed on the steps to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

The party of English journalists who have been visiting Finland under the auspices of the Finnish Tourist Society, left Helsingfors on Wednesday. Simultaneously with their departure it is stated that orders have been issued by the Governor-General that the passport regulations with regard to foreigners visiting Finland are to be more strictly enforced, and that the police are to pay strict attention to the passports of foreigners non-resident in Finland who may mingle in Finnish politics. The principal result of the recent visits of English journalists and members of Parliament, and of the interviews with members of the party, published in the press to-day, has been to encourage a belief that Great Britain will somehow intervene in the Finnish question. This belief is further fostered by the leading article in the "Economist" of Sept. 17, in which occurs the statement that the fulfilment of the Russian programme in Finland must "make it impossible for the Foreign Office to maintain the Anglo-Russian entente." The whole article has attracted great attention, being reprinted in extenso by every newspaper with the passage quoted above in large type. The Finns will be loth to give up this idea of intervention, although at one of the banquets to the late visitors Mr. J. S. R. Phillips, of the "Yorkshire Post," stated very plainly that the friendship of England for Russia was quite as strong as the sympathy for Finland, and that Finland would be well advised to settle her differences with Russia amicably. Russian officials here express themselves very sceptically on the contingency of British representations. Finland, they declare, is a strategic necessity to Russia and therefore, if for no other reason, the Russian programme must be carried through.

ROMANCE OF WEALTH.

Two very poor families at Kalish, in Russian Poland, with an equally poor pedlar at Prague, have suddenly become immensely rich from an American heritage. They will receive a portion of their inheritance, which is deposited in London banks, next week. About eighteen months ago Alfred Lonsdale, known as the Beer King, died suddenly in New York, at the age of 62. He left £7,200,000, but had made no testamentary arrangements concerning his property, which was partly in London and partly in America. Two attorneys, Dr. Smith, of London, and Dr. Tennykleff, of New York, were then appointed administrators of the enormous wealth. They advertised in various Jewish newspapers for the heirs. It appeared that Lonsdale's original name was Isaac Glotzenstein, one of a poor family in Russian Poland. After many adventures, he had opened a beer shop in London, which developed into an elegant restaurant. Glotzenstein assumed the name of Lonsdale, speculated on the Exchange, and had such luck in brewery shares that he purchased several large beerhouses in America, where he lived until his death. His legal heirs are so poor that they could not even prove their relationship or take up the property. A company has therefore been formed, which, in consideration of receiving part of the heritage, will become responsible for all the costs. Two members of the company, Herr Ullman, a banker, of Franzensbad, and Herr Neuland, a Berlin banker, will proceed to London on Oct. 20 to receive the money there, which has been deposited in New York in the meantime, and will lay before the Court proofs of the relationship of the alleged heirs. The wealth of the deceased brewer in America consists of shares in various breweries in New York, Texas, and Canada.

PARTITION DAY CELEBRATION.

A Criticism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 15.

The "Statesman" publishes a long letter from the Hon. Babu Bhupendranath Basu discussing Sir Edward Baker's recent notification *re* the celebration of Partition Day. While paying a tribute to Sir Edward's sympathetic attitude as a ruler and recognising the excellent motives which prompted his notification, Mr. Basu says, no European can appreciate the feelings of the Bengali people on the subject of Partition and asks, is it good for rulers or ruled should acquiesce in what is in itself an evil or what they conceive to be an evil because of the hopelessness of removing it, or is it good for any of them to remain under the belief that whether from a sense of prestige or for other reasons the Government having made up its mind to maintain what is wr

FRENCH STRIKE BROKEN.

NORMAL WORKING OF RAILWAYS.

Anarchists Reported to be Busy in Paris.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The back of the French railway strike is broken, and the lines are working practically normally.

The Executives of the Builders' and Carriers' Societies of Paris declared a strike yesterday but it is not expected to be serious. The Bricklayers attempted a demonstration, but were dispersed by the police. A mass meeting held in the evening to protest against the mobilisation of the railwaymen was not followed by any disturbance.

A dynamite bomb has been found in the Avenue Kleber.

The Government has resumed negotiations with the railway companies on the subject of the men's grievances, which the strike interrupted.

LATER.

The discovery of bombs is attributed to anarchists, who were reported to be inciting the strikers to buy revolvers in the anticipation of disorders.

The Government has mobilised a regiment of Cuirassiers and three battalions of Infantry to deal with yesterday evening's strike meeting, in addition to the police and the Republican Guard. The strikers dispersed quietly.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

Reuter wires from Paris that to all intents and purposes the strike is ended. The usual traffic is expected to-day, and normal lighting and other conditions will be resumed.

LONDON, OCT. 16.

Paris advices state that the Government believes there was a huge plot to destroy the railway lines and bridges, which the military occupation prevented. It hopes soon to arrest the ringleaders and severely punish them.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

Universal Suffrage.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

Reuter wires from Lisbon that various belongings of King Manuel have been handed to the representative of the British Minister.

The next elections will be held on the basis of universal suffrage.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

Reuter wires from Madrid that in the Chamber, the Premier Canalejas said that the Portuguese monks and nuns would not be permitted to stay in Spain, which already had a sufficiency of her own.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The British cruiser "Forte" has been ordered from Simonstown to Delagoa Bay to protect British property in the event of disorders occurring.

SEDITION IN SPAIN.

Strong Action Threatened.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

In the Madrid Chamber yesterday, Senor Canalejas denounced the seditious propaganda, especially in barracks, and said the Government would root out the hotbeds of conspiracy in the suburbs of Madrid.

AMERICAN COTTON BILLS OF LADING.

The Guarantee Question.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

Reuter wires from New York that at the conclusion of yesterday's conference regarding cotton bills of lading, a member stated that an agreement had nowise been reached regarding the formation of a Guarantee Company.

Telegrams from New Orleans state that the cotton exchanges at Dallas, Houston and New Orleans denounce Mr. Holden's plan for guaranteeing bills of lading, on the ground that the organisation of a guarantee concern will be a step towards placing a heavy burden on the South.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPORTEES.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

Reuter wires from Pietermaritzburg that the Supreme Court has granted an order, restraining the deportation of twenty-one Indians who came in the "Sultan", in order to afford them an opportunity of consulting their lawyers.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has been appointed to the command of the Atlantic Fleet on the retirement of Prince Henry of Battenberg in December. Admiral Briggs succeeds Sir John Jellicoe at the Admiralty.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

Mr. Wellman has started in a huge dirigible, the "America," from Atlantic City for Europe, hoping to reach Land's End.

THE VETO CONFERENCE.

Significant Move by the Chancellor.

REPORTED AGREEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 14.

The Veto Conference held its fourth consecutive sitting this afternoon.

The meeting which Mr. Lloyd George had arranged to address at Mountain Ash on the 20th instant has been suddenly postponed. The Master of Elibank explains that it is difficult and undesirable for the Chancellor to speak at this moment.

It is assumed that the notification is connected with the stage reached in the Constitutional negotiations, and is regarded as an indication, at least, that there is some chance of a settlement.

It is understood that the Conference meets again to-morrow.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

Mr. Lloyd George has sent a telegram regretting the postponement of his visit to Mountain Ash. He thinks the demonstrations will be more useful if held after the Conference. "I shall then," he says, "be in a better position to review the whole situation and take counsel with my political friends."

LATER.

The Veto Conference, which was expected to meet again to-day, did not meet, all the members leaving town. The postponement is creating fresh surmises, and it is now thought that it is not likely to meet again for some time.

LONDON, OCT. 16.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor of the *Observer*, writing in that paper, deals at length with the political situation disclosed by the speeches of Messrs. Redmond and O'Connor in New York and Canada with regard to Federalism, which has been developed in Radical papers during the past week.

Mr. Garvin says it is evident that no solution of the Conference is possible on the question of the Lords by itself. If the Unionists wish for a larger settlement they must face a new phase of the Irish question.

He cites Mr. Roosevelt the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Deakin, Mr. Botha and Mr. Fitzpatrick as advocates of the federal solution of the Irish Home Rule. He regretfully differs from the forward spirits among Unionists who are desirous of election in January, which he is of opinion the Unionists have next to no change of winning.

He points out that a third defeat of Preference at the polls would be an unfortunate prelude to the Imperial Conference. Every effort ought to be made to effect one of the greatest settlements in political history in the interests of Empire and friendship with the United States where the Irish settlement would break up the Irish-German alliance. On the other hand Ministers must meet the Unionists on questions of a Second Chamber, unassailable Navy and Imperial Preference.

"Reynold's Newspaper" states that the main points of the agreement between members of the Veto Conference were approved last week and the Conference has adjourned to enable Mr. Asquith to draft the report which will be submitted to the next meeting. The whole scheme is founded on the theory that the power of the Lords can be undermined by delegation of powers to local assemblies while Colonies will probably be given an opportunity to be represented in the Imperial Parliament. This will probably be the principal subject of discussion at the Imperial Conference.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Labour Victory.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

Reuter wires from Sydney that the results of the elections so far point to a Labour victory. The figures up to the present are 45 Labourites, 40 Liberals and one Independent. The Ministers of Land and Instruction have been defeated.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The result of the New South Wales elections is :—Labour 46 and Liberals 44. There will be three second ballots. Sir James Graham was defeated.

SOUTH SHIELDS ELECTION.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

Mr. Will Crooks has been selected as Labour candidate for South Shields.

ENGLISH RACING.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

Cambridgeshire betting is :—13 to 2 against Electra, 8 to 1 against Whisk Broom, 10 to 1 against Halcyon and Christmas Daisy and 100 to 3 against Willonyx.

LATER.

Cambridgeshire betting is :—6 to 1 against Electra, 100 to 14 against Whisk Broom, 20 to 1 against Rhodora and 25 to 1 against Sunbright.

Bronzino was scratched for Cambridgeshire at nine to-day.

AUSTRALIAN RACING.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The race for the Caulfield Cup was run to-day with the following result :—

Flavinius	1
Apple Pie	2
Britain	3

Twenty-eight ran.

The race was won by two lengths with a length between second and third.

The betting at the start was :—7 to 1 against Flavinius, 14 to 1 against Apple Pie and 25 to 1 against Britain.

NEW YORK ART DEALERS. ARRESTED.

Another Customs Charge.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, OCT. 14.

Telegrams from New York state that the latest development of the drastic procedure at the Customs is the arrest of Henry and Benjamin Duveen, partners in a well-known firm of art dealers. They have been released on bail of £15,000 and £10,000 respectively. Their place of business, containing unique art-treasures, has been seized.

The charge alleges that the defendants falsely described certain articles, and falsely stated the foreign cost-prices.

PLAGUE IN EUROPE.

Case near London.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The P. and O. s.s. "Himalaya," on arriving at Marseilles, reported that three Goanese kitchen-hands had been under suspicion of having plague. Two of them had already been buried at sea. Afterwards three further suspects were landed at the Marseilles quarantine station. The ship was disinfected and departure delayed until the 13th instant. The Company received a wireless message, dated the 15th instant, from the "Himalaya" stating that all the passengers and crew were well.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

A-lascar of the "Oceana" from Bombay, now in the Thames, is down with plague. He has been isolated at Denton Hospital.

LORD LOVAT'S MARRIAGE.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

Lord Lovat was married to-day to Laura, daughter of Lord Ribblesdale, at the Brompton Oratory, which was crowded with a most fashionable gathering. Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Members of both Houses of Parliament and other distinguished people were present. Members of Lovat's Scouts lined the aisle. The bridegroom and best man wore Highland costume.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

There has been some speculation in Germany as to who will pay the expenses of the Crown Prince's journey in the East. The *Koelnische Zeitung* now announces, semi-officially, that the Crown will bear the main part, though possibly certain expenses arising out of the Prince's position as German Crown Prince, will devolve on the Empire.

FAR EASTERN FREIGHT WAR.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

As the result of keen rate-cutting by several companies working outside the conference regulating the steamship trade with China, the P. and O. have decided to reduce the freight on iron to ten shillings a ton, as the only means of ending a ruinous competition. It is not expected that the fight will be prolonged.

GREEK PREMIERSHIP.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The Turkish newspapers have started an agitation against the appointment of M. Venizelos to the Greek Premiership, declaring that it would be an open provocation of Turkey.

LONDON, OCT. 16.

Athens telegrams state that the King has entrusted M. Venizelos with the formation of the Cabinet.

DUKE OF ORLEANS.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

King George to-day received the Duke of Orleans at Marlborough House.

NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

A Knighthood has been conferred on Mr. J. A. Simon, M.P., the newly appointed Solicitor-General.

GOVERNOR OF NYASSALAND.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

Sir William Manning, Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Somaliland, has been appointed Governor of Nyassaland.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

President Taft leaves on November 10th on a four days' visit to Panama, to study the questions of the fortifications and the permanent government of the canal zone.

RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

A Racquet match has been arranged between Williams, the winner of the professional championship of England in 1908, and now professional at Harrow, and Baerlein, the amateur champion. The match will probably take place in January, and it is intended that it shall be preliminary to a match for the world's championship, for which it is hoped to induce Jamsetji, of Bombay, the present holder, to visit England. He won the championship in 1903, beating Gilbert Browne.

THE R. M. S. "Mayo" left Rangoon, yesterday, with the 77th Co. R. G. A., for Calcutta en route to Kataphar, 95 non-commissioned officers and men.

AIRSHIP "CLEMENT BAYARD."

Successful Cross—Channel Flight.

PROPOSED PURCHASE FOR THE ARMY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 16

The airship "Clement Bayard" with a crew of seven left Compiegne at 7·15 this morning. It passed Boulogne at 10-15, crossed the Channel in forty-five minutes and passed St. Paul's at 1-5. It landed safely at Shepherd's Bush at 1-26 after having made an uninterrupted journey. The weather was magnificent.

The airship will undergo a severe test of its military capabilities and, if successful, will be purchased by the National Fund and presented to the Army.

JAPAN'S FIRST DREADNOUGHT.

Launched at Yokosuka.

LONDON, OCT. 16.

Reuter telegraphs from Tokio that the "Kawachi", Japan's first Dreadnought, has been launched at Yokosuka.

VICEROY'S FAREWELL TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 15.

The "Gazette of India" notifies that the Viceroy will leave Simla publicly on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo, all the principal civil and military officers attending at Viceregal Lodge at 11-40 a. m. to see him off. His Excellency will visit Patiala, Rampur, Agra, Allahabad and Benares and arrive at Calcutta privately on the 12th proximo. The party accompanying the Viceroy will consist of the Countess of Minto, Lady Eileen Elliot, Mr. S. H. Butler, Col. Pinhey, Col. Brooke, Sir Warren Crooke Lawless and Captains Lord Francis Scott, Jelf and Muir.

POLICE HAVE A HARD STRUGGLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, OCT. 15.

The further hearing of the case in which Palanese Tevan of Marukal Kurichi and six others are charged with attempting to waylay and rob Diravia Tevan, a police informer at Nangueri, was continued yesterday before the Sessions Judge. Six witnesses have been examined for the prosecution, which has closed. Three of them, who are palmyra climbers of Perumbathu, deposed to seeing an assembly of Maravars near the Tollgate on the night of the 1st of July, and identified the accused as being among those present. Two of the accused were armed with bill hooks, while the others carried heavy sticks. Resistance it was alleged was offered by the accused against their arrest, and a serious scuffle took place between the police and the Maravars in which the Station House Officer of Marukal Kurichi was stabbed. Another head constable received a cut in his leg and two constables received minor injuries. As some of the accused persisted in barricading themselves inside Palanese Tevan's house, police broke open two of the inner doors to get at the accused.

THE NEW DERA GHAZI KHAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 15.

A correspondent says that Churatta, the site selected by Government for the new town of Dera Ghazi Khan was recommended by the first Ghazi Khan, the lord of the district. It is said that the saint's place of sepulture lies there according to his express wish secure from the ravages of the river.

As soon as a water supply has been provided the migration will begin. Sites for houses have been allotted; auction sales for shop sites have been commenced and fetch good prices. There is already a village at Churatta. What is urgently needed is financial help by the public.

FATEHGARH JAIL RIOT CASE.

Remarkable Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT 16.

During the hearing of Fatehgarh Jail Riot Case, Cheddu, a prisoner, gave remarkable evidence and made serious allegations against the Overseers. At close of his cross-examination he showed how letters could be carried without any fear of being intercepted. The Judge gave the witness a piece of paper which he signed. Witness retired for a few seconds and then was carefully searched. He spoke quite distinctly and when all were convinced that the paper was not on him he produced a little tin box from under his tongue. The paper was in it.

FIRE IN THE INDIA SECRETARIAT.

Records in one Room Burnt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 16.

A fire broke out at six this evening in a record room in the Government of India Secretariat, immediately facing the north-west and of Government house, opposite the main entrance of St. John's Church. It is believed the fire was due to the fusing of electric wires. Everything in the room was burned. The fire, however, was located to this room only, as the Fire Brigade was soon on the scene and put it out in ten to fifteen minutes. Some say it was the Home Department records.

RANGOON LOANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 16.

The result of the Rangoon Municipal loans as follows :—In regard to the Town Lands loan of fifteen lakhs, five lakhs averaged 95 and the balance 94. The Municipal loan of five lakhs was taken up at the average of 96.

A MAHSUD RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 15.

On the 10th instant some fifteen Mahsuds committed a raid in village Pachar, five miles from Tank, carrying one Hindu with them as a captive and killing another.

LORD MINTO'S SIMLA SPEECH.

Press Criticism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 16.

Calcutta papers to-day comment on the Viceroy's speech.

The *Englishman* says that Lord Minto surpassed himself on Friday night and the result is somewhat disappointing. There is nothing striking or original or even notable in this latest utterance. It amounts to little more than a reiteration of the assertion that his Lordship's policy of repression has been justified. Refering to the appointment of an Indian to the Viceroy's Council, the paper observes :—

"His Lordship's unfortunate hint that the intelligence and sagacity needed for this exalted post is to be found among Hindus and nowhere else in India must necessarily arouse misapprehension. But it is the principle of these reforms that we object to most. We have been told by life-long observers, that the Concession in India is fatal and though we are ready to admit that even in India there may be, may there are, exceptions to the rule, we feel that the bulk of thoughtful opinion is more or less inclined to that belief. Still more rash therefore appears the concession when granted in a time of tumult. Fortunately, however, Lord Minto and his advisers had the good sense at last to grapple with the tumult, so that the worst results at least have been avoided. But time alone can show whether the former policy was justified."

The *Statesman* says :—"Lord Minto did well to lay stress on the work which the Government performs as 'Warden of the Marches.' Again whether Lord Minto adopted an ultra optimistic view in regard to the immediate outlook, time will show, but we are convinced that the wise policy of affording to Indians larger opportunities of participating in the administration is destined to bear good fruit."

The *Bengalee* says:—"The present speech will take nothing from Lord Minto's reputation. There are parts of the speech in perusing which one is apt to forget that it is the official head of the Government of India who is speaking. The Viceroy is nothing if not frank in his speech. On the question whether Lord Minto's earnest efforts backed by those of the Secretary of State have really succeeded in rendering the administrative machinery sufficiently up-to-date there will doubtless be a difference of opinion. We have never made a secret of our own conviction, that the reforms have not only not gone far enough but, on, at least, one point they have set forces in motion which if not countracted in time, are bound to do mischief. We refer to the setting up of special and separate electorates for a particular community to which educated public opinion in India can never reconcile itself."

MADRAS, OCT. 16.

The "Madras Standard," commenting on Lord Minto's speech, says: "We are sorry to note one omission in the speech. We should have been glad, indeed, if His Excellency had referred to the defects in the Reform Scheme with a view to their early removal. He will, however, have other opportunities and we doubt not His Excellency will not only dwell upon the past, but say something encouraging about the future as well.

The Madras "Times" says; "We cannot help thinking Lord Minto is too sanguine again. Lord Minto seems to take rather too much credit to himself and to the Government of India for the initiation of the reforms. The idea may have originally emanated from India, but obviously its form was dressed in Downing Street and in dress making Lord Morley seems to have consulted no fancy but his own."

BRITISH ARMY MANŒUVRES.

German Criticism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 16.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—"Col Galdke, commenting on the Army manœuvres in the "Berliner Tageblatt," declares that the British army is unqualified to play its role in war worth mentioning. The troops may be excellent for Colonial and Asiatic warfare owing to their coolness and daring, but their commanders have no idea of handling the men in masses and the Army instead of being organised as whole, is an aggregation of single battaions of Infantry, and artillery Brigades and Cavalry Regiments are still the highest organic units beyond which in training and practice Generals do not extend. The training of individual units is also defective. There is no proper co-operation between firing and attacking lines and supports and reserves, each Battalion fights for itself without considering what is going on on its right or left. The Umpire's decisions go flatly in defiance of all possibilities of war."

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 16.

A serious carriage accident occurred on Friday night. A private carriage, containing several members of family of a well-known vakil of the High Court, was leaving the house of Mr. Justice Mukerji when, it is alleged, a tram-car dashed into it. All the occupants as well as the driver were thrown out and all were more or less seriously injured. The injured ladies were removed to the house of Mr. Justice Mukerji and subsequently to their home were it was found that one of them had been so seriously injured that she has been suffering from fits ever since, and is in a serious condition. The driver of the tram-car has been arrested.

THE EVIL OF DRINK.

A Brahmin's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 16.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, who presided over a large meeting at the Danish Reading-room, said a good deal was said against the insidious influence of the Brahmin upon the lower classes, but in regard to the drink problem he hoped the audience would give the Brahmin is due. His influence in that connection was paramount throughout the whole of India; he regretted however, the influence of drinking and the importation of liquors from the west were having a very serious influence even on the educated community. If the Brahmins took to drink, then God help the country. He did not consider that Government had done everything necessary to check the evil of drink. Referring to Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair's judgment in the Kotappakonda Riot case he said whenever there was a festival, whenever a large number of people congregated for religious purpose, Government issued fresh licences for the erection of liquor shops. Where the object of the congregation was worship, was it right, he asked, to corrupt them with liquor shops?

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages which appear in the Australian papers just to hand are later than the last English Mail :—

Dynamite Explosion.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE WRECKED.

ALLEGED TRADE UNION CONSPIRACY.

Vancouver, October 1.

A terrific explosion, which was followed by a fierce conflagration, took place at the premises occupied by the Los Angeles "Times" at Los Angeles, in California, last night. The catastrophe took place at midnight, when the whole of the night staff were busily at work on the following morning's issue of the "Times." The building and plant were completely destroyed, the damage done being estimated at £100,000. Immense crowds which gathered round the burning building watch men, who had been cut off by the flames, fall backwards from the windows. The death roll probably amounts to 50, but the estimates vary. The explosion so far is a mystery. The whole of the plant was worked by means of electricity.

Later.

It has been discovered that the explosion in the office of the Los Angeles "Times" was caused by dynamite.

Sixteen dead bodies have been recovered and upwards of 20 persons are missing. Many others who were on the premises at the time were seriously injured.

Vancouver, October 2.

The death roll as the results of the construction of the offices of the Los Angeles "Times" now numbers 19. Several of the staff leaped from the windows of the burning building and were killed by the fall.

The Los Angeles newspapers in special editions issued in the evening charged the labour unions with responsibility for the calamity General Otis, the editor in chief of the Los Angeles "Times," who is a millionaire has fought the unions for 20 years and employed no union men.

Bombs have been found at the homes of General Otis and of the secretary of Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles. The Bomb at General Otis's house was concerned in a suit case, hidden in a vine outside the drawing-room window. The chief of the Los Angeles police took the bomb in a motor-car to a neighbouring park, where it exploded. As the detectives ran for their lives the residents in the neighbourhood became panic-stricken.

The bombs were timed to explode simultaneously with the explosion at the "Times" office but the mechanism, which weighed 50lb., was faulty.

General Otis arrived at Los Angeles from Mexico this evening, and was cheered by a large crowd at the railway station.

The police have found that the dynamite contained in one of the bombs was being used in connection with local aqueduct works, and this discovery, it is considered, may prove a clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

Disarmament in Macedonia.

London, Oct. 1.

The "Times" correspondent at Athens reports that the extreme rigour displayed by Turkey in disarming the Macedonians strengthens the suspicion that the Young Turk committees meditate an attack upon Greece. Other correspondents write in a similar strain.

Reuter's correspondent at Cetinge, the capital of Montenegro, states that owing to Turkish severities the entire populations of Albanian villages have entered Montenegro.

Many other Albanian peasants have entered Montenegro with flocks and herds in order to escape the Turkish military presgangs.

Battleship's Tender Capsizes.

Vancouver, October 1.

The tender of the American battleship New Hampshire capsized in the North River at New York yesterday. Eight drowning fatalities are reported as a result of the disaster.

Vancouver, October 2.

The death roll in connection with the sinking of the New Hampshire's tender is placed at between 20 and 30. A hundred bluejackets went overboard when the tender capsized, and many sank in the darkness. The majority were rescued by the New Hampshire's boats.

Victorian Immigration.

London, October 1.

Mr. H. McKenzie, the Victorian Minister for Lands, yesterday attended a Congress which is being held at Pueblo, in Colorado, to consider questions of irrigation. Addressing the gathering, Mr. McKenzie said that Australians were showing and increasing disposition to look towards America for methods of accomplishing industrial developments. Generous terms were offered to settlers in Austria and more rapid progress in closer settlement was expected in the future.

The Budget.

London, September 30

The exports of Irish whisky between 1904 and 1908 averaged 8,000,000 gallons a year, of a value of over £2,000,000. On account of Mr Lloyd-George's Budget the export in 1909 fell to 6,156,523 gallons, valued at £1,667,000.

Sensational Motor Race.

Vancouver, October 1.

The motor-car race for the Vanderbilt Cup took place yesterday over a course of 278 miles. The race which proved a most exciting one and was marked by many sensational incidents, was won, by Mr. Harry Grant with an Alco car. Three people were killed and several fatally injured during the race, the victims being mostly spectators.

Later.

Twenty-three people were injured, four of them fatally, in the motor-car race for the Vanderbilt Cup. One car plunged over a bridge, another collided with a touring car and a third struck the telegraph poles. Mr. Ferdinand Zuoia, the manager of the Automobile Company, of New York, was killed while en route to the racing track.

Tragedy at Motor Meeting.

Vancouver, October. 2.

A motorist named Vredenburgh, while competing in the 20 mile race at a motor-car race meeting at Springfield, in Illinois, yesterday was killed. The car plunged into a fence and Vredenburgh was almost decapitated. He had but recently been married, and his bride witnessed the accident. The races were abandoned.

American Judge Attacked.

Vancouver, October 1.

An attempt was made by a woman to assassinate Judge Baker in a public street in Chicago yesterday.

The Labour Pledge.

London, September 30.

The Westminster "Gazette" (Liberal), commenting upon the proposal to abolish the rule requiring Labour candidates for Parliament to sign the party's constitution, remarks that this if agreed to would simplify the problem in connection with the reversal of the Osborne decision.

"It is desirable," states the Westminster "Gazette" "that trades unions should be represented in Parliament but legislation must not deprive minorities of the right of redress if funds are used in an organised manner to support political parties."

"The Law Journal" says that a simple solution of the payment of members difficulty would be to reaffirm the liability of shires and boroughs to pay the salaries of their representatives in the House of Commons, the payments being made enforceable against the rates.

The "Times" states that the action of the executive of the Labour Party in recommending the abolition of the pledge is intended to make a better impression on trade unionists and the Government. If the recommendation be carried, remarks the "Times," it will ostensibly remove the principal grounds which influenced the legal judgments vetoi g levies for the payment of Parliamentary representatives, but will leave untouched the rest of the grievance, namely, the compulsion to support politicians whom some trade unionists detest.

MYSORE DUSARA ASSEMBLY.

Exhaustive Review of State Affairs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, OCT. 15.

THE twenty-seventh meeting of the Dusara Assembly was held to-day in the Public Buildings, Mysore. The Dewan arrived with the Councillors, and the Resident followed with the Assistant Resident. There were also present on the dais, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Benson, Messrs. Ismay, Campbell, Chandrasekhar Iyer and many others. The number of representatives who attended this year is much larger than in the two previous years. The Dewan then called on his Secretary, Mr. Balasundram Iyer, to read his address.

The past year, quite in keeping with its name (Sowmya, meaning "the tranquil"), has been one of peace and quiet. First and foremost, the seasons were propitious, and people have enjoyed the benefits of an ample and in some parts of the State even an abundant harvest, all the more welcome because they have followed upon two or three very lean years. And I am happy to be able to felicitate you upon the prospects of another year of abundant crops.

The year 1908-09, the latest for which final accounts have been prepared, was not financially a prosperous one owing to the scarcity which prevailed and which necessitated considerable remissions and suspensions of revenue besides direct expenditure of about a lakh of rupees on relief operations. The budget estimates of that year, which had been based on the expectation of normal times, provided for a surplus of sixteen thousand rupees under the ordinary account and 10·31 lakhs under the Cauvery Power account, after making the usual provision of 2 lakhs for Famine Reserve and 1·33 lakhs for the Sinking Fund for the State Loan. As the actuals stand, the ordinary account shows a deficit of 2·69 lakhs and the Cauvery Power account a surplus of 2·89, the total budget balancing exactly. This balance was secured after providing 3·33 lakhs for Famine Reserve and Sinking Fund contributions, and setting apart 10·06 lakhs towards a depreciation fund which was started during that year in connection with the Cauvery Power Works. The estimates of the year 1909-10 provided under the ordinary account a revenue of 215·93 lakhs and an expenditure (excluding interest and appropriation for the Sinking Fund) of 215·38 lakhs, leaving a surplus of fifty-five thousand. According to the revised estimate worked out on the basis of ten months' actuals, but altered as regards a few heads on later information, the revenue realised during the year would be 219·25 lakhs and expenditure 214·12 lakhs. The surplus is, therefore, expected to be 5·83 lakhs, as against the anticipated surplus of Rs 55,000. The improvement in revenue over the budget is due to the satisfactory collection of land revenue in the last two months of the year, to larger realisations under Excise and Registration than expected in the budget and to an increase under Mining Revenue Interest and receipts in the Public Works department. The improvement in revenue over the budget figures would indeed have been greater but for the falling off under two heads, Forest and Assessed Taxes, the realisations under which it is expected, will be 18·20 and 2·75 lakhs respectively against the budget estimates of 19·38 and 3 lakhs. The falling off under Forest is chiefly due to the depressed state of the sandalwood market during the year, while the revenue from Assessed Taxes has been shrinking for some time past, in consequence of the establishment of local boards and unions to which the bulk of the Assessed Taxes in the areas is assigned. As regards expenditure you will see that it was kept well within the budget limits, the expenditure on the ordinary account being, according to the revised estimates, 214·12 lakhs against 215·38 lakhs provided for in the budget. Under the Cauvery Power Scheme account, the budget estimates provided for a revenue of 17 lakhs and an expenditure (including interest and appropriation towards the Sinking Fund) of Rs. 17 lakhs, the exact balance being due to the decision of Government to take towards the arrears of the Depreciation Fund the whole of the surplus revenue. According to the revised estimates, the revenue and expenditure will be 18·12 and 15·87 lakhs respectively. There will therefore be a surplus under this account of 2·25 lakhs. The net result of the operations of the year 1909-10 will therefore be a total revenue of 238·07 lakhs and a total expenditure, including appropriations for reserve funds, of 229·99 lakhs. This leaves a surplus of 8·08 lakhs after providing grants of 2 lakhs to the Famine Reserve Fund, 1·33 lakhs to the Loan Sinking Fund and 6·93 lakhs to the Cauvery Power Depreciation Fund. I come now to the budget estimates for the current year. The prospects of the year are so far very good and there is every reason to hope that the year will be one of general and financial prosperity. The total revenue of the current year (including the Cauvery Power account) is estimated at 225·98 lakhs and the total expenditure at 214·11 lakhs. The excess of Rs. 11·87 lakhs of revenue over expenditure is distributed as follows:—To the Sinking Fund for the State Loan, Rs. 1·33 lakhs; to the Famine Reserve Fund, Rs. 2·00 lakhs; to the Depreciation Fund for the Cauvery Power Scheme, Rs. 2·38 lakhs; to the budget surplus, Rs. 6·16 lakhs; total Rs. 11·87 lakhs. Under expenditure, the allotment for Education has been further increased from 10·01 to 11·53 lakhs or by 1·42 lakhs to meet the cost of the increase of pay to village school master as a grant-in-aid to the Village School Fund and of the equipment of the two First Grade Colleges to suit the new University Regulations. The Depreciation Fund of the Cauvery Power Scheme has now been brought up to date, the contribution to the Fund in the estimates for 1910-11 being the fifteen contribution for the year. The accounts of this branch are now being kept on commercial lines. The Public Works grant has been fixed at 25 lakhs from State funds; and out of this provision has been made for several useful works, such as the construction of an Ophthalmic Hospital at Bangalore, Female Hospital at Sagar and Shimoga, a High School at Bangalore, a Chemical Laboratory at the Central College, water-supply to the Mudgere town, the extension of the High School at Tumkur and the construction of a Munsiff's Court at Nanjangud. Since the final budget was sanctioned, it was found necessary to increase His Highness the Maharaja's Civil List by four lakhs of rupees. This reduces the surplus of 5·63 lakhs which I have just mentioned to 1·63 lakhs, the whole of which, together with any savings, which may accrue in other departments, it is proposed to give as an additional grant to the Public Works department to be employed chiefly for the restoration of irrigation tanks. Before leaving this subject, I must mention that the expenditure under Local Funds has been steadily increasing and that the demands on them are so great that the time has come for considering the expediency of raising the rate of local cess. This subject is under consideration, and I shall be glad to have your views on it.

LAND REVENUE.

After a year of serious drought which was itself preceded by one of deficient and ill-distributed rainfall, the year under review was fortunately one of favourable seasonal conditions. The average rainfall for the State was 38·32 inches or 3·05 inches more than that of the previous year and 1·43 inches more than the average for 39 years (1870-1908). The heavy showers of May 1909 infused courage and hope in the minds of the ryots, and the subsequent rains up to the middle of October were also generally seasonable and well distributed. The outturn of crops was therefore comparatively good, the average yield of ragi being more than nine annas in the rupee. But the north-east monsoon did not set in as well as the south-west had done, and the rains were deficient in November. Consequently the harvests were not as good as they should otherwise have been. If only the north-east monsoon had not abruptly ceased about the beginning of November, there would have been a bumper harvest. The prices of food grains which were very high during the previous year fell slightly, the average rates for rice (second sort) and ragi being 8·14 and 13·51 seers per rupee as against 6·70 and 12·02 seers respectively during the previous year. The prices have not however shown any tendency to go down to the level which obtained before the distress of 1908-09.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The co-operative movement continued to make steady progress. The number of societies increased by 25, the total number at the end of June last being 70. Of the newly started societies, twenty-two were purely for the benefit of agriculturists, two were both for agriculturists as well as others and one was a building co-operative society started in the Bangalore City. One feature of the newly started agricultural societies was that, in eight of them,

the societies were constituted on the basis of unlimited liability of members. The building society at Bangalore was started to meet a special want which has arisen everywhere in these days of improved sanitary ideals. The Central Co-operative Bank in Bangalore started last year commenced operations from the beginning of this year, and loans are being disbursed to the co-operative societies. The purposes for which loans have been granted till now may generally be said to be the payment of land assessment, the discharge of old debts, meeting the expenses of cultivation and the building or improvement of houses.

EXCISE AND FORESTS.

Among the measures adopted in the Excise Department may be mentioned the following. The strength of arrack sold in shops was reduced from 20° U. P. to 25° U. P. throughout the State. The strength of special liquors was also reduced to 20° U. P. The lease of toddy shops for a period of three years, instead of an annual lease, was sanctioned in certain selected taluks as an experimental measure. Rules for the location and disposal of jatra-shops were framed with a view to their better regulation, the principle adopted being that the sale of intoxicating liquors in connection with religious festivals should be discouraged as far as possible. The number of such jatra-shops was reduced from 307 to 43. The gross receipts under Excise amounted to Rs. 45,10,000 against Rs 46,24,000 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,14,000, due to the diminished consumption of arrack and a reduction in the number of trees licensed. There was a decrease in the number of shops of all kinds. The number of arrack shops fell from 858 to 826; toddy shops from 3,516 to 3,357; ganja shops from 238 to 237; opium shops from 113 to 110; and foreign liquor shops from 26 to 24. In the Forest Department, four blocks with an aggregate area of nearly 26 square miles were newly constituted as state forests and 29 blocks were notified for settlement under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation. The total revenue under Forests proper was Rs. 17,58,500 and the expenditure Rs. 6,71,000 against Rs. 18,00,085 and Rs. 7,71,258 respectively of the previous year. The net realisation was Rs. 10,87,500 against Rs. 10,28,827, in 1908-09. A capture of elephants by the khedda method was organised so as to coincide with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit. Three drivers were conducted, resulting in the capture of 92 elephants. Of these, 13 died, 1 escaped, 3 were presented to mutts and temples, 14 were reserved for departmental and Palace purposes and the remaining 61 elephants were sold for Rs. 1,08,255. The expenditure on the operation amounted to Rs. 81,155. Thus, if resulted in a net profit Rs. 27,100, the estimated value of the 17 elephants reserved and presented is Rs. 38,700.

MINING.

There was again a decline in activity in mining and prospecting, only 50 leases and licenses having been issued or renewed during the year as against 131 in the previous year. As in the previous year the chief gold producers were the Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregum and Nundidrug mines and their output continued to be very satisfactory. The Champion Reef mine has latterly shown an improvement in depth of a most encouraging nature, which it is hoped, will lead to an increased output. The prospects of the Balaghat and Tank mines show no improvement and their output is declining. In the East Besarayaswami block to the north of the Kolar Field, a good deal of prospecting work has been carried out and a reef has been met with, portions of which are reported to carry good values, but it has not yet been opened up sufficiently to show whether a valuable body of ore exists or not. In the Shimoga and Kadur districts work has been concentrated on three promising blocks; on one of these, viz., the Jalagargundi block, the presence of a considerable body of high grade ore has been disclosed, the extent of which is now being explored. Work was practically suspended on the Woolagiri block (Vaisagere) in the Nanjangud taluk owing to want of funds. The total value of the gold obtained during the year was nearly Rs. 218 lakhs and the Royalty realised by Government amounted to nearly Rs 16 lakhs. During the last quarter of the year 1909-10 fresh leases came into force in regard to the mines on the Kolar Field, under the terms of which Government are entitled to 2 1-2 per cent. of all declared dividends in addition to the present rate of royalty of 5 per cent. on the output. Owing to the low prices still ruling for manganese and chrome ores, the output of these minerals is confined to the high est grades, and work has therefore been much restricted. The quantity of manganese and chrome ore extracted was 38,000 tons and 2,000 tons against 56,000 tons and 3,100 tons respectively during the year 1908-09. There was, however, an increase in the royalty from manganese on account of the increased rate, the amount realised being Rs. 16,900 against Rs. 13,500. The royalty from chrome was Rs. 444 The Bombay Mining Syndicate carried on mining operations on their block in the Seringapatam taluk and obtained a small quantity of mica but the results of the work done so far are not very encouraging.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on public works during the year amounted to nearly 36 3-4 lakhs from all sources including Local Funds, or within 9 1-2 lakhs were spent on irrigation works and 27 1-4 lakhs on civil works and military buildings.

RAILWAYS.

The working expenses of the State Railways during the year represented 61·41 per cent. of the gross earnings. The total net earnings amounted to Rs. 11,27,403 or 4·61 per cent on the entire capital of Rs. 2,44,47,154. The interest on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,82,801 amount ed to Rs. 7,20,000. After deducting this as well as the stipulated share of surplus profits due to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the net profit to the State was Rs. 3,52,142, or 4·37 per cent. on the balance of capital, viz., Rs 80,64,353, expended from the general revenues of the State.

POLICE.

The sanctioned strength of the Regular Police force at the end of the year was 831 officers and 5,065 men against 855 officers and 5,090 men in the previous year. The slight decrease was due to the redistribution and reallocation of the force in the districts, of Bangalore and Mysore in connection with the Investigation Centre Scheme. The total cost of the department was Rs. 9 44,000 as against Rs. 9,49,000 in the previous year. The Village Police continued to do useful work. The number of cognisable offences reported was 6,188 as against 6,330 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of about 2·7 per cent. which was chiefly under serious offences against person and property. The percentage of convictions to cases decided was 71 as against 74·5 in the previous year, and there was an improvement by 2 per cent. in the proportion of the value of property recovered to that of property lost.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Public health was not, it is to be regretted, quite so satisfactory as in the previous year. Taking the number of births and deaths registered, the birth rate was lower and the death rate somewhat higher, being 16·63 and 18·51 per mille of the population respectively against 20·31 and 16·26 during 1908-09. Fevers, small-pox and cholera contributed to the increase in the death-roll, the number of deaths from small-pox being nearly double what it was in the previous year. Plague was, however, somewhat milder, though it prevailed in all the districts.

EDUCATION.

I now pass on to the important subject of Education. The number of public institutions increased from 2,367 to 2,416 and the number of pupils in them from 113,251 to 113,785. The increase in the number of public institutions chiefly occurred in primary schools for boys and vernacular middle schools for girls. There was a fall in the number of private institutions from 1,943 to 1,856, the attendance also decreasing from 25,767 to 23,944 The total number of institutions both public and private was 4,392 with an attendance of 137,729 pupils against 4,310 institutions with an attendance of 139,108 pupils in the year 1908-09. Out of the total number on the rolls, 115,843 were boys and 2,886 were girls. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population of school age slightly decreased from 28·48 to 28·06, while the percentage of girls at school to the total female population of school-age slightly increased from 5·29 to 5·4. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-age was 16·8 against 17·0 in the previous year. The slight fall in the total attendance is due to the decrease in the number and strength of private institutions which are always fluctuating.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

I wish to say a word about certain important measures for the economic development of the country which are engaging the earnest attention of His Highness' Government, though matters have not advanced to a stage when any specific announcement can be made. There is first the Cauvery Reservoir Scheme for which surveys have been in progress for some time past. It is proposed to construct a large reservoir for storing the waters of the Cauvery for the Power Station at Sivasamudram and for extending irrigation to the tract between Mysore and Channapatna along the left bank of that river. The reservoir when constructed will guarantee the present power supply to the Kolar Gold Fields and to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and render future additions to that supply easy, as well as secure the advantages of river irrigation to a larger section of the agricultural population than is the case at present. But the cost will be very heavy and we await reasonable offers from the mining companies to enable us to decide on an early commencement. At the same time, His Highness' Government are not oblivious of their duty to improve the existing irrigation tanks and channels in the State on which the prosperity of agricultural so largely depends. As far as funds permit, it is proposed to accelerate the progress of the restoration and improvement of tanks, and to carry out surveys and investigations to enhance their efficiency. Surveys are in progress, as already mentioned, to develop irrigation under the Marikanave reservoir to increase the usefulness of that project as a protective work. As no new railways have been constructed within the past 11 years, the question of railway extension is also engaging our attention. The construction of a line from Mysore to Hassan through Saligram and Yedatore to join the State Railway at Arsikere is one of the projects which Government wish to put in hand without loss of time, and for which plans and estimates have been already prepared. The final survey for the Nanjangud-Erode line by the South Indian Railway Company is also in progress. Government would welcome private enterprise for building Light Railways for branch lines if men of sufficient standing and means come forward with well considered schemes.

KOLAR MINING BOARD'S NEEDS.

The Dewan's address having been read, Mr. Richards, Chairman of the Kolar Mining Board, read the address on behalf of the Board, which congratulated the Dewan on the well merited honour conferred on him by the late King. The Board considered the extension of Section 56 of the Police Act to the Goldfields satisfactory. It said the existing courts were fully occupied and prayed for an Additional Magistrate. It thanked Government for special arrangements last dry season for uninterrupted supply of electric power, but is still anxious of possible serious dislocation during droughts for want of storage reservoirs, asked for the establishment of bacteriological laboratory to assist the Health Officer, the establishment of a maternity hospital for European women, and wards for Europeans in General Hospital. The address also dealt with the question of the augmentation of the Police Force and the contamination of water in the open distribution reservoir in Champion Reefs. With reference to the extension of mines regulation to the Railway premises and Marikuppam, the Board prayed for an early enactment.

The Secretary after this, and other addresses had been read, gave the Dewan's reply. It stated that the representation of the Kolar Mining Board were already against the consideration of Government. In regard to the mines regulations being extended to the railway line, the Durbar required a cogent case established by facts to be made out and accurate statistics of the number of cases in which there had been an alleged failure of justice. Referring to the Champion Reef distribution tank, he observed that estimate had been prepared as well as for the construction of a bacteriological laboratory, a European ward in the General Hospital, and a maternity Hospital, but all would have to await the allotment of funds. The increase of the Police Force and the appointment of an Additional Magistrate would be considered.

The reply having been read, the Resident and European visitors were presented with bouquets and they then left the hall.

ELECTRIC CHARGES IN BOMBAY.

Corporation Committee's Report.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Corporation to consider the question of the new charges proposed to be made by the Bombay Electrical Supply and Tramway Company for electrical lighting and power have now issued their report as follows:—

The rates for supply initially settled by agreement were as follows:—8 annas per unit for the consumption equivalent to the first hour's use per day of the maximum supply demanded, and for lighting 3 annas per unit for all further quantity consumed, for power 1 1-2 annas per unit for all further quantity consumed. This arrangement, however, was found both costly and cumbersome so that in June 1906 a combined rate was tentatively introduced whereby the quantity of energy consumed over and above that for the first hour's use per day of the maximum supply demanded both for light and power (including fans) was put at 3 annas 2 per unit. This combined rate having proved to be popular the Tramways Company applied for and obtained in August 1908 the concurrence of the Corporation to abolish the old rates of 8-3 annas and 8-1 1-2 annas in favour of the combined rate of 8-2 annas. The Company now propose to abandon the existing maximum demand system of rates for electric supply and to substitute a flat rate tariff.

In their letter, dated the 6th June, 1910, the Company proposes an uniform flat rate of 5 annas per unit, subject to a cumulative discount of 3 per cent upon each completed amount of 250 units consumed monthly. The Committee however think that a flat rate of 5 annas would in several cases seriously affect the consumer. They therefore beg to recommend with the concurrence of the Commissioner the following scale of rates as being most equitable:—(a) For all supply to private houses, hospitals, schools, churches, temples and mosques a flat rate of 4 annas per unit. (b) For all supply to all other consumers, with the exception of lifts and Industrial Motive Power Installation, a flat rate of 4 1-2 annas per unit with a discount of 1 per cent for every completed 250 units consumed per month with a maximum discount of 35 per cent The existing 4 annas and 2 annas flat rates for *lifts* and Industrial Motive Power Installations, respectively, to remain as at present.

The Committee may add that this recommendation is the result of very careful consideration in consultation with the Commissioner and the Managing Engineer of the Tramways Company. The Managing Engineer was requested by the Committee to a certain whether the proposal would be acceptable to the Board of Directors, and he informs the Committee that the Board agree to the scale suggested by the Committee (vide his letter, dated the 16th September, 1910. Under the circumstances the Committee recommend that under Clause 10 of the Bombay Electric License (1905), approval be given to the rates for the supply of electric energy being varied as suggested in paragraph 3 of this report, it being stipulated that if after the revised system has been in operation for two years the Corporation find that it presses unfairly on any particular class or classes of consumer as compared with the system now in force, the Tramways Company will agree to such equitable readjustment of the system, at the end of the period of two years, as will remove the hardship, from Mr. H. E. Hart, dated the 12th August, 1910, objecting to a five anna flat rate.

The Managing Engineer of the Electric Supply Co. writes to the Commissioner:—"With reference to our letter dated the 6th June last on the above subject and to the discussion which took place at the meeting of the Tramways Committee on the 5th instant, I have the honour to inform you that my Board have agreed to the suggestion contained in the Resolution passed by the Committee, viz., that the existing maximum demand system of charging be abandoned and that the following system of Flat Rates be adopted in its stead. (a) For all supply to private houses, hospitals, schools, churches, temples and mosques a flat rate of 'annas per unit.' (b) For all supply to all other consumers with the exception of lifts and Industrial Notive Power Installations, a flat rate of 4 1-2 annas per unit with a discount of 1 per cent. for every completed 250 units consumed per month with a maximum discount of 35 per cent. The existing 4 annas and 2 annas, flat rates for Lifts and Industrial Motive Power Installations to remain as at present.

I should be very grateful if you would place this matter on the Agenda of the Corporation at the earliest possible moment, as we have a number of new consumers in prospect, and we have in anticipation of an early settlement of the new rates allowed our stock of maximum Demand Indicators to fall very low."

The cholera outbreak at Kabul continues to be severe, and reports speak of the disease now spreading into the surrounding districts.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

Annual Meeting.

The ordinary annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held on Saturday afternoon at the Chamber's offices, the Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, presiding.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report (which has already appeared in these columns) said:—I have great pleasure in proposing the adoption of the Annual Report and the Balance Sheet of the Chamber presented to you. Before I allude to the numerous questions considered by your Committee during the current year, let me be allowed to express the profound sorrow of the whole of the Indian Community at the death of His Majesty King Emperor Edward VII. His Majesty was well known for his whole hearted sympathies with his Indian subjects like His Gracious Mother, and not on a few occasions influenced for the good the Indian policy of his ministers. We may be excused if we take a little egoistic in what this Chamber has been able to achieve during the short period of three years. It has supplied the event hitherto felt of a spokesman of the Indian commercial community. Not only, but it has been able through the instrumentality of its journal to spread knowledge of commercial and industrial matters among the public and direct the attention of the commercial world to questions which affect virtually their interests. You will be all glad to notice from the report presented to you that the Chamber and its Journal have their services appreciated both by the public and the Government. Though unfortunately the forces of disorder are sometimes in evidence, I think, I shall not be considered too optimistic, if I say that forces of peace and progress are far more, and will curve down the former. It is among these forces of peace and progress that we reckon movements of commercial and industrial regeneration. Indeed, a new era has dawned where commerce and industry are realised in their real aspect and the people instead of being led away by phanthas-majoria of words have come to look to what will be of the permanent gain and benefit to the country at large. While the commercial and industrial world was thus quivive with the feeling and the aspirations of a new life, it was unfortunate that commercial and industrial conditions during the last year were anything but desirable. The depression through which the mill-industry is passing was sufficiently reflected in the speeches delivered at the annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners Association and are ever now seen in the closing or short-time working of many mills. Agriculture the staple industry of the country had a good time of it, but even agriculturists had to suffer because of the the general high trend of prices current in the country. The public notes with satisfaction that an expert has been appointed by the Government to inquire into causes of these high prices which have in some cases gone up 50 to 100 per cent. These high prices which are not a little responsible for much of the so-called economic and political unrest in the country, are also accountable for much of the apparent expansion of our import and export trade. A question is sometimes raised as to why there is not to be observed a turnover of trade in proportion of imports and export figures. This is accounted for by high prices. From the following figures you will see, while the declared values there is an increase of as much as 24 crores of rupees in import trade, values at prices of 1903-04 show only an increase of 7 crores of rupees. The Officiating Director-General of Commercial Intelligence well observes with reference to this phenomenon that "eliminating the effect of prices variations, the totalvalues of imports (including re-exports) for which quantities and values are recorded has increased in seven years by 26 per cent. and imports by 4 per cent. Profit in the case of imports (including re-exports) increased prices account for 19 per cent. the increased quantities for 81 per cent. of the rise in the total values, while in the case of exports increased prices account for 80 per cent. and increased quantities for the remainder." Thus you will see that while imports have increased in quantity 81 per cent. exports have increased only 20 per cent. These high prices and their effects on the political life and the general trade of the country are an interesting problem, and we may hope to find an early report on the same will be published by the Government. I referred before to the depression in the mill-industry. Similarly there was a dullness to be observed in the money and the share markets, and though the multiplication of banks in the city caused a good deal of interchange of money, there was not any briskness seen and there was never any tightness of money felt. The dullness of the share market was due to failures of many mills and to the consequent distrust which the general public has begun to feel in Joint Stock Companies. This distrust will not pass away unless adequate safeguards and protections are taken by the Government and the Indian Companies Act modelled on the same. This leads me to speak on an important question your Committee had to consider during the year under report, the question of the Revision of the Indian Companies' Act, Your Committee strongly urged upon the Government the introduction of the British Companies Act 1900, and pressed specially for placing strict prohibitions upon the power of mortgaging of Join Stock Companies. The Indian people are yet in the very beginning of commercial progress, and it is to be feared gravely that this progress will receive a rude shock if nothing is done to hedge round the Indian Companies' Act with necessary barriers. Many undesirable incidents during the last year were only possible because of loopholes which the Act, as it is, affords to company promoters and managers, and heavy financial loss and the atmosphere of suspicion and distrust are all attributable to that. It is for these reasons that your Committee lay great emphasis on the Revision of the Indian Companies' Act. Another salutary legislation contemplated by the Government relates to Patents and Designs which generally serve as an index to the industrial activity of a people. The draft of the Act framed by the Government and circulated to the commercial bodies for their opinion, aims at the assimilation with the British Patents and Designs Act which has earned encomiums of all the parties in Great Britain. But there is an important omission and it is that section 27 of the British Act relating to compulsory working is left out from its Indian prototype. This section provides for compulsory working of patents in the country from which they are taken and has given a great impetus to the development of indigenous industries in Great Britain. We have pressed for its insertion if this section as well as of section 88 relating to compulsory working of designs the contemplated Indian Act. The greater feature of the year was the depression of the mill-industry, and yet at the time of the last Budget, the Government clapped an increased duty on silver, much to the consternation of the Indian commercial community. The increase was sanctioned, despite the universal protests, but I do not think the future of the premier industry is cheerful, if it is to be burdened with such heavy loads as Excise duty and an increased silver duty. I hope greater attention will be paid to recommendations and suggestions of the commercial community specially in the matter of finance and taxation.

All have noted with regret that Japan has not acted upto the entente cordiale spirit with Great Britain in the matter of the proposed revision of Tariffs. Increases contemplated average from 50 to 100 per cent. and are likely to cripple to a great extent the export trade of Great Britain. Our trade with Japan is not a large one, but such as it is will suffer in the export of the manufactured articles. Raw cotton will be taken of course free of duty by them, and the contention of your Committee was that, if Tariff reforming propensities of the Japanese Government were to be checked, it could best be done by levying an export duty upon this article. Some discussion was carried on as to whether our Committee were justified in calling the yarn of Japan as bounty-fed. Recently opinions expressed in some of the highest quarters confirmed the opinion expressed by your Committee. Thus Reuter reported some time back that the "Times" considered it impossible that the Indian Government would entertain the proposal of the Indian Merchants, to subject the Indian raw cotton exported to Japan to export duty equivalent to bounties by which the Japanese yarn was underselling the Indian yarn in the China market.

Your Committee noted with regret the attitude of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce regarding Indians trading under European names. As is well known many of such firms bought the good will of European firms and it would be unjust to wrest from them their rights. Your Committee think there ought to be no restriction placed in the matter of firm assuming and trading under any names they like. We are glad to learn from the reply given by the Government to the Madras Chamber of Commerce that they do not wish to take any action in the matter.

These were some of the important questions dealt with by the Committee during the year.

Our Chamber enters thus its fourth year with new hopes as regards its future and the future of the commercial community with whose interests it has identified itself.

It may be hoped that your Chamber will prove a great and valuable factor in the development of commerce and industry and fulfil the place of an interpreter between Government and Commerce and Industry. There is no less cause of hope in the general conditions of the country. We have had a good monsoon this year, and if nothing untoward happens, all the crops will be bumper ones, benefiting the agriculturists and the country at large The general depression in trade has lasted already two years, and it may be expected that having run its natural course and under the influence of the good monsoon there will be a revival and briskness in trade.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The following managing committee was then declared to have been elected:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramjie Chairman; Mr. Purshotumdas Thakordas, Vice Chairman; Messrs. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha and Bomanji Dinshaw Petit; the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Lalcobhai Samuldas, Madhavji Thakersey, Ratonsey Mulji, Shapurji Sunderji, Mulji Haridas, Bhanuchs, Jethabhai Vaiji, Jayasran Dasi, Vaiji Girdhardas Jethabhai, Revashankar Jagjivan, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Gordhandas Khatau, Chhotubhai Soiryji, Sorabji Warden, Rao Bahadur Vasonji Khimji, Abdu Kadar Murbhoy, Lakamsey Napoo, Morarji Velji, and Messrs. Tata and Sons.

Messrs. A. C Rice and Company were then appointed honorary auditors.

A vote of thanks to the retiring managing, committee and the chairman of the meeting terminated the proceedings.

THE BARODA TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Annual General Meeting of the Baroda Tramway Company, Limited, was held at the Company's Office at 72, Apollo Street, at 12 noon on Saturday, the 15th instant, Mr. Jaffer Joosab presiding.

In moving the Director's Report for the year ending 30th June 1910, the Chairman asked Khan Saneb Karmally Joosab, the Managing Director of the Company to explain the position of the Company, and to relate the result of the interview held last week with His Excellency the Dewan, Mr. Seddon, I.C.S.

The report said the Directors have pleasure in laying before the shareholders their report and the audited profit and loss account and the balance sheet of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1910. The Auditors' certificate and report are also annexed. The results do not realize the anticipation of the Board. They must, however, be considered fairly satisfactory under the following circumstances:—1. The operations of laying the Main Lines were completed only last year. The results of the Main Lines are satisfactory. 2. According to the terms of the Charter the Company had to commence operations of laying the sectional lines and these operations have been only recently completed. Its working results did not prove satisfactory and hence a change in the original programme of the construction of the sectional lines has become imperative. 3. The traffic results of one of the sectional lines from Mandvi to Fatiahpura proved unsatisfactory, and hence that line had to be abolished in order to save loss to the Company. It is beyond doubt that the loss on the sectional lines absorb the gain on the main lines. In this matter the Directors intend to move the Government of His Highness the Gaikwad of Baroda with a view to take some steps to provide against this contingency. The Directors are desirous of expressing their deep sense of appreciation of the support hitherto given to the Company by the Government of His Highness the Gaikwad of Baroda, and they trust that the same helping hand will be extended whenever required. The Directors are sanguine that the Company will considerably improve its position with the assistance and support of His Highness' Government for which they have applied. As the Company's immovable property is in excellent condition the Directors do not think it necessary to set apart any further sum for depreciation on this account. It will be seen from the statement that the net profit from the working of the company for the year amounted to Rs 5,550-13-3 including the balance of last year, viz, Rs. 237-9-6. The Directors propose to set apart Rs. 2,400 to live stock depreciation account and Rs. 3,150-13-3 to carry to next year's account. Your Director, Srimant Anandrao Gaikwad, C. I. E., has resigned his seat owing to his ill health and inability to attend the Board Meetings, and during the tenure of his office he took great pains and interest, and he deserves your cordial thanks. Two of the Directors, namely, Messrs. Kazi Kasruddin and Rahim Joosab retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration. The present auditors are Messrs. N. K. Mistri and A. C. Rice.

Khan Saneb Karmally Joosab, the Managing Director, then addressed the meeting and explained that the unsatisfactory balance sheet was due to the want of traffic on the Sectional Lines which the Company were bound to construct under the terms of the Charter, though the Company was not bound to run them as a loss. These sectional lines had increased the expenditure by Rs. 16,000 whereas the traffic had benefited only to the extent of Rs. 5,000 the difference of Rs. 10,000 was shown in the profit and loss a/c. There is only against Rs. 17,000 in the previous annual report. Since July, however, these sectional lines have been worked only on festival days and the main line has again shown the recuperative powers of the Company, and we are now making a satisfactory profit. Expenses have been cut down in many other directions and we are hoping that His Excellency the Dewan Saheb of Baroda as a result of our recent interview will grant us various financial concessions as some return to the Company for having helped to open the subu ba of Baroda City by these sectional lines. His Excellency received the deputation very sympathetically and in addition to promising to try and meet us financially to tide over our present adverse balance sheet, led us to hope that with the return of His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwad in December, the urgent matter of electrification for the City of Baroda in which a scheme for electrifying the terms is embodied, will come to a favourable conclusion. It is, indeed, most urgent for the Company that this Electricity Scheme should mature, as the climate of Baroda is not at all suitable for horse trams, we have worked through two years, and though our loss in Live Stock is only 10 per cent., so far I feel certain then by the end of another two years we should have to set aside a considerable sum for the purchase of fresh and young horses. This expense, can be avoided if the Electrification Scheme comes to a head. We have always received most considerate treatment from H. H. the Maharajah Gaekwad, and I feel certain that we shall be able to come to some terms with him such as granting us a concession to provide the city with Electric Power from the same plant as we should use for electrifying the trams. The power to electrify the trams we already have in our Charter, but without some assistance from His Highness, we could not possibly hope to raise the requisite capital. I would further mention, Gentlemen, that with the trams electrified, your traffic receipts would increase probably 50 per cent. for there are certain festival days during the year when our slower and more expensive horse trams cannot possibly satisfy the increased demand for transit.

The above reports having been unanimously adopted, Messrs. Kazi Kabiruddin and Rahim Joosab were re-elected as Directors and Mr. N. R Mistry was elected as Auditor for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, terminated the proceedings.

RECHABITES IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

Messrs. J. Phillipson, High Chief Ruler of the Order of Rechabites and C. W. Churchill, past High Chief Ruler, are expected out from home in January next year to pay an official visit to the branches of the Order in India, which has its head office at Allahabad. They will be accompanied in their tour by Messrs. G. K. Mayers, District Chief Ruler, and C. E Dye, District Secretary of the Order in India. The places visited will be Jhansi, Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Meerut, Umballa, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Madras, Tuticorin and Colombo, and public meetings will be organised and lectures on temperance given.

FILLING UP OF BOMBAY TANKS.

The Committee of the Bombay Corporation appointed to consider the question of the filling up of the Gowalia, Dhobi Talao and other tanks in the City have made the following further report in regard to the two specified:—

In his letter dated the 17th June, the Commissioner reports that the advantage of filling up the Gowalia Tank in preference to any alternative course has been agreed upon by the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, Dr. Bentley, Dr. Turner, Executive Health Officer, and the Trust Engineer. The Commissioner also is of opinion that any system of cleaning would be but a partial remedy for unhealthiness of the locality and an expensive one and he adds that the tank is no longer required for the drainage of the neighbourhood. The Committee concur in this opinion.

The next question for consideration is whether, as proposed by the Improvement Trust, the tank should be handed over to the Trust for development after filling up the tank or whether the work should be undertaken by the Municipality or whether it should be entrusted to a contractor. The cost of filling in the tank has been estimated by the Trust Engineer at Rs. 1,80,000 and the profits from leasing the plots after the filling has had three years to settle have been estimated at Rs. 33,000. The Commissioner considers it unlikely that the Municipality would be able to fill up the tank as efficiently or as economically as the Improvement Trust with its resources could do and he recommends that the tank, be handed over free of charge to the Trust for reclaiming the tank, for laying out the site for building purposes, and for disposing of the plots at a profit estimated at Rs. 30,000. As against this proposal Messrs. William Somerville & Co. offer to undertake the work and to pay to the Municipality at least Rs. 10,000 for the concession. The Committee have carefully considered these proposals in consultation with the Commissioner and the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, who as a Member of the Committee was present at their last meeting, and they are of opinion that the tank should be made over to the Improvement Trust, for the purpose of filling it up and for laying out the site for building purposes and that any resultant profit should be shared equally by the Municipality and the Trust. They therefore beg to recommend that the Commissioner be authorized to arrange with the Trust accordingly.

As regards the Framji Cowasji Tank the Commissioner states in his letter dated the 3rd November that serious complaints have been received as to the insanitary condition of the tank, and that the Health Officer reports that the water in it always presents a very foul appearance and cannot be clean as it receives all the surface water from the road in the vicinity. Under the circumstances the Committee are of opinion that the tank should be filled up. The cost of filling in the tank up to the surface of the road is estimated at Rs. 32,019.

Before coming to any decision in connection with this tank the Committee had requested the Commissioner to place himself in communication with the Trustees of the Framji Cowasji Institute with a view to ascertaining whether they had any proposals to make in the matter and whether, if they required any portion of the reclaimed ground for the extension of the Institute, they would be prepared to bear the proportionate cost of filling in the tank. With reference to this enquiry the Commissioner has placed before the Committee a letter, dated the 23rd April, from the Managing Trustees, Framji Cawasji Institute, in which the request that, in consideration of the public services done to the citizens of Bombay by Seth Framji Cowasji Banajee and in consideration of the useful public purposes for which the Framji Cowasji Institute has been endowed and maintained, such portion of the reclaimed land, as may be available after appropriation of a portion of it for street improvement, may be made over free of charge to the Framji Cawasji Institute The Commissioner has also placed before the Committee a letter, dated the 3rd March, 1909, from Mr. Damodher Gordhandas Sukhadwala in which he offers to fill the tank at its own cost, provided he is given 1,500 square yards of the ground occupied by the tank for constructing a building for the People's Free Reading Room and Library, providing sufficient accommodation, free of charge, for the Bombay Sanitary Association, also. Neither of these proposals commends itself to the Committee and they beg to recommend that consideration of the question of the disposal of the site of the tank be deferred pending definite proposals from the Commissioner after the tank is filled up.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Hatch's Sympathy Appreciated.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association was held on Saturday afternoon, at the premises of the Temple Bar Hotel, Rampart Row, Fort, Mr. E. D. Baruona presiding.

The Managing Committee's report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1910, was presented before the meeting which was a very elaborate one and gave lengthy details on the correspondence the Secretaries have had with the Governments of India and Bombay.

The report having been adopted unanimously, the chairman called upon Mr. B. H. J Rustomji to review and explain the important events of the year which as one of the Joint Secretaries he had to combat with a view to safeguard the interests of the Association.

Mr. B. H. J. Rustomji then said that during the past 12 months several important questions came up before the Committee. The chief being the question of Differential Duty. The Abkari authorities notified that from and after the 1st of April, 1909, the duty on Country Liquor would be enhanced by Annas 4 per gallon, and that the said increase will also be recovered on stocks that might be remaining on hand or be in stock with the dealer on the night of 31st March 1909. This step seemed inconsistent with the regulations so far existing and illegal, and your Committee therefore protested against giving retrospective effect to such enhanced duty on the stocks remaining on hand on the night of 31st March, which was styled as Differential Duty, and after prolong d correspondence with the Collector, Commissioner of Abkari and the Secretary to Government, the Government have passed the orders for the Differential Duty to be refunded. The question of abolishing of the sale of licences by auction was handled during the year and a lengthy petition was sent to the Government praying for the relief in this respect to which a very satisfactory reply was received saying the views of the Government were well known and the matter was before the Government of India. As the question was of great importance, the committee had further petitioned Government on the subject. Besides this, several other questions of importance were before the Committee. The question of uniform strength had been decided by the Government by a circular of November last that the Licensees in the Bombay Districts had been informed that the sales of Liquor with the minimum strength at which the Foreign imported spirit would be permitted to be sold in the Mofussil from the 1st April 1910 had been fixed at 35° u. p. for Gin, and 25° u. p. for other potable spirits with the exception that Liqueur Whiskies and Brandies selling at not less than Rs 24 per gallon or Rs. 4 per quart, bottle would be allowed to be sold at strengths lower than 25° u. p., so that the Licensees had not now the trouble of importing spirits at different strengths for Bombay and for the Mofussil. During the Monsoon Festival it was usual to close the shops for 3 days, but this year the Collector notified that shops would be closed for 5 days. The Assistant Collector was interviewed who referred the dealers to the Commissioner of Police at whose suggestion the New Order was passed Mr. Alister Forbes their Vice President interviewed the Commissioner of Police who said he had special reason for passing the order, but for the future he has promised to meet a deputation of the merchants and settle the period for which the shop should be closed.

The following resolution was then unanimously passed by the meeting and a copy of it was forwarded to Mr. Hatch. That this meeting of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of Bombay have heard with great regret of the impending departure of their worthy Collector Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., and they beg to place on record their deep sense of his unfailing courtesy and their appreciation of the kindly and sympathetic treatment which he invariably extended to the members of the trade in hearing and where possible in redressing their grievances.

A Committee was then appointed for the ensuing year with Messrs. P. Patterson, and B. H. J. Rustomji as Joint Secretaries. Mr. B. H. J. Rustomji was warmly thanked by the Association for his spirit of self sacrifice and for his kind interests in the welfare of the Association. A vote of thanks to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Tenth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

The 10th Extra Meeting was run off this afternoon in close sultry weather, but in spite of the threatening state of the sky which was overclouded for a greater part of the afternoon, it did not rain. There were seven events on the card, but the fields were not bulky as on the last two days, exchanges on the whole went slightly in favour of books who did a fairly brisk business throughout the afternoon. There were two upsets, one in the first event when Zarood won at twenties, and when Peculiar won the Eastern Plate starting at eights and tens. Details:—

WELTER MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A M Shamlan's Zarood 8-9 .....Enl 1
Mr Ram's Duwan 8 4 .....Ames 2
Mr Heath's Compact 9-1 .....Robinson 3

Also Ran:—Misbriff 10; Kuemaj 9-8, Alert 9-7, Mahajir 8-13, Banim 8-12, Akola 8-12, Batoum 8-12, Shirup Cup 8 9 and Tulcs Capt 7-13.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Shirup Cup, 4 to 1 Compact, 6 to 1 Duwan, 20 to 1 Zarood.

The Race:—Won by two and a half lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min 12 1-5 secs.

EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A J DeSouza's Lord Merv 8 8 .....Southall 1
Mr M Goculdass' Forfeit 8-3 .....Hoyt 2
Mr J C Gaistan's Singleton 7-1 .....Ferguson 3

Also Ran:—Ubivalry 9 2, Castalia 8-12, Eiser 8-11, Metal Maid 7-7 and Yvette 6-11.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Castalia and Lord Merv, 3 to 1 Metal Maid, 7 to 1 Singleton and 8 to 1 Forfeit.

The Race:—Won by a neck; and one a quarter lengths between second and third. Time—1 min 3 1-5 secs.

NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr R G Baldock's Mary Bs 7-7.....Manly 1
Mr. P B Avasis's Galileo 10-5.....Ames 2
Mr G K's Mafoota 7-11.....Drew 3

Also Ran:—Bambino 8-5, and Young Malton 6-10.

Betting:—Evens Mary B; 6 to 4 against Galileo, and 5 to 1 Mafoota.

The Race.—Won by three lengths; five lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 46 2-5secs

ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Captain Hodgson's Dojan 1 6.....Southall 1
Mr. A S Oomer's Akseer 8 7 .....Robinson 2
Mr F M Gardas' Grey Falcon 9-12.....Barrett 3

Also Ran:—Asad 9-0, Young Turk 7-11, Zeed 7 8, Kuandalia 7-8, and Adham 8-6.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Azzad and Akseer and 4 to 1 Dojan and Grey Falcon.

The Race—Won by one and a half lengths; the same between second and third. Time—1 min 58secs.

EASTERN PLATE.—R O and distance.

Mr G K's Peculiar 8-6.....Drew

BY THE WAY.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Archbishop of York, in his sermon to the Church Congress, said a true thing. There is small hope of the foes of the Church agreeing that it is true; but it is true, nevertheless. What the Archbishop said was that, if the establishment of the Church of England is to be merely a means whereby its sons can claim precedence and authority and privileges, it may be abandoned now and for ever. "The Church values the establishment," he went on, "not because of the privileges it gives, but because of the opportunities of serving the nation it opens out." This, indeed, the argument which weighs most with the adherents to establishment. The Church could live without establishment, but, lacking it, would the nation be the same? Would the power for good not be lessened? The question savours of hypocrisy to many of the enemies of the Church. They will not be persuaded that it is used honestly and in all good faith by Churchmen and defenders of the Church. They think it but a cloak for selfish hungering after loaves and fishes. But Dr. Lang had good ground for his plea. It is the ground faithfully held by the hundreds of thousands who think like him. All even among Churchmen do not believe in the efficacy of establishment. Many not of the Church do believe in it. Nothing is gained by refusing to consider the question from the standpoint of national well-being.

KING EDWARD MEMORIALS.

Londoners generally might learn a lesson from the London Jews, and the Jews another from the experience of the Middlesex Hospital. As a memorial to the late King, a hospital is to be founded at Stepney Green, where Hebrew-speaking doctors and nurses will be engaged. This is so excellent a form of memorial that we cannot help wishing it may be comprehensively imitated. A better method of remembering the philanthropic virtues of King Edward we cannot conceive than for the Jews to build a hospital and for London generally to place the existing hospitals on sounder financial foundations. By the present position of these hospitals, too, the Jews who are organising the Stepney Green undertaking should be impressed with the necessity of laying the economic foundations of their new institution both deep and solid. If the late King, famed as he was for mingled commonsense and generosity, could be consulted in the matter, we do not think the noblest statue or the finest monument would so appeal to him as the devotion of the cheerfully given money of his people to institutions which are so vital to the community, and which are handicapped, from day to day and year to year, by inadequacy of funds and consequent growing debt. The Jews of London have indicated the way to a memorial of King Edward which would be admirably appropriate and lastingly beneficial.

THE SLASHED FACE.

We all know, or think we know, what the German student is like. He is a burly fellow, whose face is adorned with scars. These are his glory, the sign of his valiant contention in the duel. He is also a great beer-drinker. How he finds time, between beer-drinking and duelling, to become so learned is a problem usually given up. The German students who have been touring England have thrown a little light on the matter. Their leader, Herr Graubner, has been assuring a "Morning Post" interviewer that the student corps are fast dying out, and taking with them to limbo the "former wild ways" of German youth. Face-slashing, it seems, is nowadays little indulged in; not one in twenty modern students can show a scar. So die our illusions. Those who want to see the German student as Mark Twain saw him must make haste, or much searching will bring only disappointment. But what has the German student in place of his duels and his excessive beer? Debating societies, as one gathers from Herr Graubner. These, however, are no efficient substitute. Herr Graubner himself seems to feel their inadequacy. From what caught his eye at Cambridge he concludes that, if our undergraduates are too much devoted to athletics, the German student pays too little attention to them. When duelling goes out something must come in, or German Jack will become a dull boy.

THE COMMON KHAKI.

Speculation is taking place everywhere as to the battlefields of the future. Every phase of the subject seems to be eagerly discussed. There is a danger, however, of attention being devoted to wild fancies which might profitably be directed to simpler matters of ascertainable fact. The dress of the troops, for example. The tendency of the nations is to depart from the old bravura style and clothe their warriors in quieter harmonies. Red coats give place to drab, and badges and lace become conspicuous by their absence. The result is workmanlike. Of that there can be no possible doubt. But may it not be also too monotonous, too lacking in distinction? A military correspondent of the "Telegraph," describing the Army manœuvres, says it will be very easy for mistakes to occur on the battlefields of the future, because friend will not be discriminated from foes on account of the similarity of their uniforms. Between one khaki and another khaki the difference is so small as to be practically imperceptible. Some of the most hideous disasters of past wars have arisen from soldiers mistaking their own comrades for the enemy. If this was so in the old days, when uniforms had distinction, what may we not expect in the future when all the world will clothe its soldiers in one common garb? Of course there is less fighting at close quarters than there used to be. There may be still less in days to come. But even then, whatever may happen, it will be a disadvantage not to be able to tell a friend from an enemy.

A MESSAGE TO HAND.

From Upper Egypt comes the news of a remarkable discovery. A wooden panel has been found, on which are inscribed fifty lines of Latin for the most part quite legible. It is considered the finest specimen of Latin writing known to be in existence with the exception of the tablets of Pompeii. The inscription refers to the siege of Jerusalem by Vespasian and Titus, and the "Journal du Caire," which reports the discovery, adds that this is the first authentic mention of that event to confirm the statements of Josephus and other historians. An exact translation of the writing is not yet vouchsafed, but it may confidently be presumed that the discovery is extremely important. It is interesting to speculate as to whether the earth has yet yielded up the majority of her pieces of historical evidence that are within the reach of the archæologist's spade, or whether the great work of the constructing and reconstructing ancient history is only just beginning. In spite of the army of archæologists at work, the latter is probably nearer the mark. There is a romance and a wonder about the work that must make an appeal even to the most ignorant. Here is a message, inscribed on as perishable a substance as could well be chosen, coming to hand after a lapse of centuries upon centuries, when he sets out knows what he is going to discover. He does not; he never did. The unknown holds possibilities which cannot be gauged. What secrets may be hidden at the Poles—what may be the ultimate effect of their discovery—no man knows or can know. And this is the same philosophy of Polar or any other exploration.

VERY YOUNG EGYPT.

Your youngest grandchild, as soon as he is old enough to go to school, begins to think he is far more capable of judgment and conduct than either his parents or his parents' parents. Secure in his infallibility he becomes restive under control, fancies he ought to be allowed to tear his clothes and kick his boots to pieces without remonstrances. The members of the Egyptian Nationalist Congress are uncommonly like him. They call Britain an oppressor, and share a profound belief that Lord Cromer, Sir Edward Grey, and Sir Eldon Gorst are old fogies serving the interests of a still older fogey. The programme of these spirited grandchildren is Evacuation and Constitution. They want—the President of the Congress, Mohammed Bey Farid, is the mouthpiece—"to conduct their administration, take charge of their finances, now dilapidated without regard to their country's interests." There is no comma after dilapidated. But there should be. It would restore sense to the demand. For what these agitators want to do is just to conduct their administration and take charge of their finances without regard to their country's interests. The speech of Mohammed Bey Farid and the letter of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt are really too silly for comment. Never did the words and behaviour of grown men so closely resemble the attitude of youth in its first burst of ignorant arrogance. A few years ago the child was in his cradle. It is scarcely longer since England rescued Egypt from the pit of desolation, the bonds of tyranny, the gloom of helplessness. It is enough to make Nile writhe between his banks and the mummies in the British Museum smile more grimly than usual.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE CANALS OF MARS.

In spite of the eloquent pleadings of Prof. Lowell astronomers generally are not convinced that the so-called canals on the planet Mars are really the work of intelligent inhabitants. So much has been written of these supposed mighty irrigation works, dug to stave off the fate of a rapidly drying up world, that the existence of Martian engineers has become a creed with many. There are even some who anticipate a speedy exchange of signals with these supposed dwellers on the neighbouring planet. In view of this it is interesting to read the calm and dispassionate conclusion of an eminent astronomer and careful observer, Mr. W. F. Denning, as set forth in the current number of "Knowledge." Briefly, this conclusion is that instead of being artificial constructions these markings on the planet are the outcome of natural phenomena.

NOT ARTIFICIAL.

Alluding to the controversies which have taken place on the subject, Mr. Denning points out that while some telescopic students of the planet could see no canals at all, others could see a few, and others, again, a large number. Some depicted the canals in pairs, like railway lines while others saw them single. The chief point with those who believed them to be artificial was that they were too straight and regular to be natural features. Speaking from his own observation, Mr. Denning says that the streaks or canals are nothing like the hard, dark lines shown by certain observers. They are rather streams of shading far from straight, and giving the impression of being natural features.

A FRENCH ASTRONOMER'S OPINION.

The "double canals" were shown some years ago to be an optical illusion. And now, according to Mr. Denning, the network of narrow lines drawn by Lowell and others must disappear in a similar way. Such a system of lines does not correctly represent the appearance of the planet. This conclusion is based largely on the recent work of a French astronomer, M. Eugene Antoniadi, at the Meudon Observatory, Paris. With the great 32·7 inch refracting telescope of that observatory he made a series of observations of Mars during its opposition in 1909. To him the canals appeared "irregular, knotted, and disconnected, and presented a perfectly natural appearance."

ARE SERPENTS CHARMED BY MUSIC?

Two things have been more or less generally believed about snakes, viz., that they are susceptible to the charms of music, and that they fascinate their feathered prey. Some experiments recently carried out with cobras in Ceylon by Mr. Barnard, however, lead him to conclude that the serpent's traditional love of music is a myth. True it comes out of its burrow to the sound of the snake charmer's flute, but this, we are told, is mere curiosity. For Mr. Barnard finds that it comes out with equal readiness at the rattling of a chain, the beating of the ground with a switch, or, in fact, any loud and acute sound.

DO THEY FASCINATE BIRDS?

But it is only sounds of high pitch which effect it and the charmer may play low notes on his flute without luring the cobra from its burrow. Perhaps Mr. Barnard has hardly proved his case, for while the serpent might come out from fear or curiosity at the sound of a rattling chain, it might still be the charm of the music which drew it forth in response to the flute. Those who believe in the old "myth" may reasonably demand further evidence. Mr. Barnard also concludes that the "fascination" of birds by snakes is purely imaginary. Recent observations in Ceylon confirm previous experiments in the Zoological Gardens in London.

FOUCAULT'S PENDULUM EXPERIMENT.

Foucault's pendulum experiment to demonstrate the rotation of the earth has recently been repeated in an interesting way at the University of Columbia by Dr. Forbes. The demonstration depends on the fact that when a pendulum is set vibrating it continues to vibrate in the same plane as long as it is undisturbed. Foucault suspended a heavy iron ball by a long thin wire from the roof of the Pantheon in Paris. This was set swinging over a circle of sand on the floor. The line traced out by the end of the pendulum was found to move slowly round in the direction of the hands of a watch. This apparent moving round of the fixed line of the pendulum's swing was due to the real moving round of the earth which it thus demonstrated.

TO LENGTHEN DURATION OF SWING.

One of the difficulties of the above experiment is that the vibrations of the pendulum only last a limited time. The apparatus installed in a special elevator shaft at Barnard College in the above University gave pendulum swing which lasted only an hour. By the aid of electricity however, the pendulum can be made to swing any length of time, and its movements followed during a complete earth rotation. This pendulum consists of a ball of lead 7in. in diameter and weighing 80lb. suspended by a brass wire 70ft. long and 1-2 inch in diameter. Set swinging in the usual way, this pendulum depends on electro-magnetic attraction to keep it going.

AN INGENIOUS DEVICE.

The device by which this attraction is brought into play is an ingenious one. Through the middle of the lead ball there passes a bar of soft iron, and immediately below this is placed an electro-magnet. The iron bar carries an iron disc with a pointed brush, which dips into a little pool of ink on the top of the magnet. As the attracting force is only required when the ball of the pendulum is approaching its lowest position arrangements are made for turning the current which passes round the magnet on or off. When it is at its highest point the current is on and it is attracted but when it reaches the lowest point the current is interrupted, and the attraction ceases.

GASTRIC JUICE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Professor Leo Jakobsohn, says a Berlin correspondent, has invented a novel photographic process the secret of which is the use of animal gastric juices for development purposes. The process is based upon the quality of chromogelatine of resisting dissolution by peptic ferments, that is, of resisting "digestion" after exposure to light, while being freely dissolved where exposure has not taken place. The peptic ferments have the power of dissolving albuminous matter, to which chromo-gelatine belong. An exposed chromogelatine plate can, therefore, be developed perfectly by the application of natural pepsine taken from the human stomach. By means of this process Dr. Jakobsohn has produced photographic copies which cannot be distinguished from the best carbon prints. As artificial pepsine, which works as well as natural, is easily prepared, no trouble or heavy expense is entailed.

LATEST WIRELESS RECORD.

The following Marconigram message has been received by the Exchange from the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company: "[Marconigram from Italian Lloyd steamship 'Principessa Mafalda' states Mr. Marconi on board was successful in obtaining wireless messages from Clifton, Ireland, and Glace Bay, Canada, stations, up to a distance of 3,500 miles, in broad daylight. A kite was used for the support of the aerial wire on board, and, except for encountering high winds, which stopped kite-flying, Marconi is confident that a greater distance would have been achieved. This distance, however, easily beats all records for the reception of wireless messages on shipboard in daytime. The previous best was 1,750 miles."

FOG-SIGNALLING UNDERGROUND.

There has been installed on the District Railway in London a new system of fog-signalling which it is claimed, is most perfect. The feature of the method is that it is almost entirely automatic. The apparatus is connected to the signal and consists of a magazine for holding detonators and a long arm which is controlled by the same mechanical agency as that which work the signal. With past systems it has always been necessary to call out the fogmen, when the necessity for fog signals arose, but the new method is at once so ingenious and simple that should a fog descend any one of the railway employees can pull the lever which sets the machine into operation. Should the signal stand at danger when a train enters a section the long arm picks a detonator from the magazine and lays it on the line. As soon as the signal is lowered and the train passes the arm lifts the used detonator from the line, drops it into the magazine, and places another live one in position. The magazine holds fifty detonators, and when the number falls to ten a shrill whistle is set up until the stock is replenished.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 15.

The rainfall has increased in the south of the Peninsula and has been nearly general in Malabar, the North Madras Coast, and local in Assam and Mysore. A few falls also have occurred in Upper Burma, the Eastern Bengal and Bengal, except the Bihar, south Hyderabad, south-east Madras, and the Madras Deccan. The principal falls are:—Myitkyina, had four inches; Silchar, two; Shilong, one; Runchi, three-quarters; Masulipatam and Gopalpur, one and a half; Mysore, Calicut, and Kodaikanal, one; Cochin, two; and Trivandrum, five

Forecast.—No important change.

SIMLA, OCT. 16.

The rainfall has increased in the north-east India, and has been nearly general in Assam and Orissa, and fairly general in the Eastern Bengal, Bengal, Mysore, Malabar, and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Burma and South East Madras. The principal falls are:—Bassein, had one and a half inches; Silchar, Saugor Island and False Point, one; Mymensingh, two; Jagdalpur, one; Bangalore and Negpatam, two and Calicut, one and a half.

Forecast.—No important change.

Arabian Sea Mail Steamer reports:—Calms and variable airs in the north-westerly to north-easterly winds; thus the south-west monsoon no longer extends to the centre of the Arabian Sea.

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

Matheran, October 14.

	Inches.	Cents.
Week ending 14th Oct. 1910.	0	02
Previous total	180	21
Total.....	180	23

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 15th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is below the average in the south-east Punjab, night temperature is also low in the southern half of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north, in defect in the east and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is nearly normal. Temperature is normal except for a defect at Bikaner during night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Veraval, and drier in Cutch and south Gujarat. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies continue heavily clouded in the east and lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air is damper in the clouded area while it contains the average amount of moisture in the remaining places. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is generally in slight excess.

General Remarks.—Masulipatam records 1·33", Bellary 0·60", Calicut 0·90", Coimbatore 0·61" and Colombo 0·58" of rain. Cloud has increased in the Peninsula and in Ceylon.

Rain in local showers is probable on the north Coromandel Coast, south Hyderabad, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 15th October was 29·874 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 4th October:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 30th Sept. 1910.	Total from 1st Apr. to 30th Sept. 1910.	For week ending 30th Sept. 1909.	Total from 1st Apr. to 30th Sept. 1909.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	18	58	12	535
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	18	598	21	546
Vessels transported	9	480	14	378
Vessels attended to	...	54	1	24
Vessels warped	1	31	4	25

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TOUCHES OF SCARLET GOWN.

Bright colours on dark gowns represent one of the features we may look for during the winter months. It is always well to bring a cheerful element into the gloomy days which lie between this and Christmas, and one would be sorry to see white gloves disappearing from the scheme of women's attire for that very reason. An all-bright gown is never in the best of taste. It suggests too blatant a contrast to the fog and gloom of Autumn autumn, and is almost aggressive in its efforts to dispel the chilly neutral tints of the atmosphere. But the dark gown with the touch of brightness suggests just the happy mean which is required. Warm effects in the dresses and costumes deserve all encouragements and patronage which they are promised at present. There will be touches of red introduced into the toilettes of dark cloth, such as navy blue and very dark greens and browns—a red that is as bright as a soldier's coat, but used in this case with the utmost discretion. It must not be more than the veriest suggestion of colour to temper the darkness of the whole. A peep of a waistcoat, a fine piping, or a small plaque as the basis of braid trimming or embroidery—anything more than one of these would probably have an effect which was too garish, and succeed in spoiling the whole.

THE AUTUMN "GREATCOAT."

The same sharp contrast will be seen in the case of the long "greatcoat," which will be much worn by women this year. These big, all enveloping coats, in contrast to the coat of the ordinary costumes, will be very long indeed. All the smartest examples will entirely cover the gowns, and the Paris tailor is building the new models on the type of the British service coat in rough cloth, with collars and cuffs of fur, and forming altogether a very cosy and practical garment. The little touch of colour, however, which is to do yeoman service this year is certainly needed as far as the new materials are concerned.

A USEFUL ITEM.

The satin scarf, which three months ago was an item every women was more than eager to add to her possessions, has, of late, been almost mourned as dead. As a matter of fact it was imitated in every quality of satin, and in every corner of London from Mayfair to Whitechapel, until its career became an inglorious one, and it descended from the finest and most costly of fabrics to the realm of "shoddy." It was, however, the most useful and serviceable of fashionable items ever introduced, and now that the autumn has descended upon us, with cool breezes and chilly evenings, one would gladly return to the accessory wrap. Most people are a little chary of wearing out their cherished furs in September and the early days of October, so that it is hardly to be wondered at that a scarf of a solid description is to be called once again into requisition.

SIR JOHN JORDAN ON CHINA.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Sir John Newell Jordan were, on September 28, presented with the freedom of the City of Belfast. Replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Carnegie emphasised the importance of peace amongst nations.

Sir John Jordan said he could not claim to be a citizen of Belfast, but he was born a few miles from the city, and received his early education at the Royal Academical Institution and the Queen's College. Though Belfast had not very close trade relations with the Far East, there had been for over a century and export of men which, in his opinion, was more valuable. Belfast and Ulster, more than any other portions of the United Kingdom, had contributed men for Imperial services to the East and the Far East, including the two Lawrances, Nicholson, Lord Dufferin, Lord Macartney, Sir Henry Pottinger and Sir Robert Hart. If Belfast and Ulster in their earlier days had contributed so many it was not unreasonable to expect that now, with its larger University and increased facilities for education, the outflow of men for Imperial service would be greater than it had been in the past. The last ten years had witnessed more progress in China in the European sense of the term than the previous ten centuries. When he went to China in 1876 there was only one line of railway, and that was only for a distance of ten miles: but now railways were being constructed throughout the vast Empire. Nor was the change principality a material one. The intellectual development of the country was equally remarkable. What all those momentous changes might produce no wise man would venture to predict; but he thought he might say that the innate stability of the Chinese character, the love of peace, and, above all, the sanctity of their family relations justified the hope that the reform would make for peace and for the good of the world. (Cheers.)

'VIYELLA'
(Regd.)

FOR GARMENTS MADE AT HOME.

For those who make their garments at home there is no fabric quite the equal of "Viyella." Its soft finish gives comfort to the tenderest skin; it does not shrink, and its texture is just right to provide sufficient warmth without risk of chill.

Be sure you see the "Viyella" label on the selvedge.

Ask your draper to show you the new patterns; if you have any difficulty write for our booklet about "Viyella."

WM. HOLLINS & CO., LTD.,
Spinners, Manufactures, and
Sole Proprietors of "Viyella,"
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

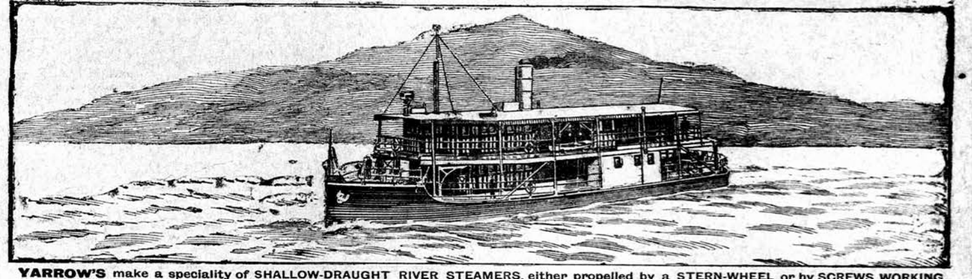
TABLE DELICACIES.

In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, C & A SALAD OIL.

Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS.



YARROW'S make a speciality of SHALLOW-DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS, fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily united while afloat.

For particulars apply to:—
YARROW & CO., LTD., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW. (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)

THE "IDEAL" WRIST WATCHES.

Light. Compact. Comfortable.

No Metal next the Skin.

PRICES.

Nickel Silver	Rs.	37	8
Sterling Silver	„	47	8
18ct. Gold	„	160	0

No. 1.

No. 2.

WE ARE THE PIONEERS OF WRIST WEAR. A new model has to pass through the severest tests before we place it before the public; and should it fail to satisfy in the minutest particular, what we know to be the essentials of a Wrist Watch, it is at once discarded.

These "Ideal" Wrist Watches are constructed to withstand hard-wear, such as we know a wrist watch must of necessity be subjected to. They are built for the Indian climate and to these combined features we attribute their great popularity. The lever movement is fully jewelled, strong keyless attachment, compensated balance, carefully adjusted hair spring, white enamel dial, bold numerals, sunk seconds circle. The time-keeping accuracy and durability of these watches carry our usual guarantee. The soft leather wristlet obviates contact of metal with the skin, vitiates the possibilities of irritation or poisoning and reduces even the remote chance of moisture permeating case.

Both of the illustrations are photographic reproductions, and No. 2 shows the chamois lined strap crossing the back of watch.

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Jewellers and Silversmith by appointment to His Excellency the Earl of Minto, G.M.I.E., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Genuine only with this trademark.

EUQUININE

A Quinine-body freed of bitterness possessing the same healing-power as quinine in fevers, influenza, typhoid fever and whooping cough. In Malaria Euquinine not only serves as an excellent remedy but also a reliable prophylactic.

Dose same as for Quinine.

Obtainable from all Chemists.

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8s. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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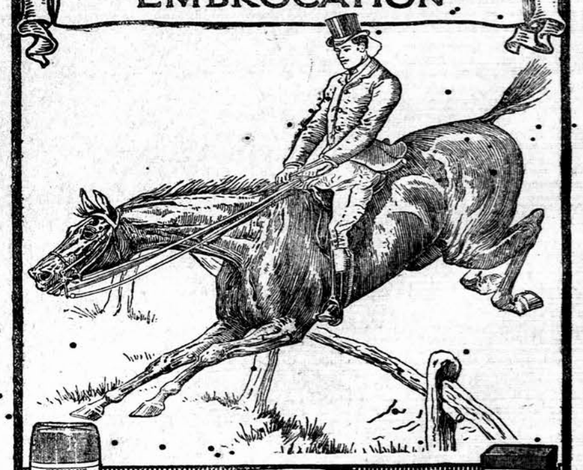

FOR USE ON ANIMALS.

Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Broken Knees, Elliman's Royal Embrocation.

Sore Shoulders, Sore Udders of Cows not in Milk, For Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, For Foot Rot in Sheep, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds. Elliman's Royal Embrocation.

FOR HUMAN USE.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprains, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the limbs after exercise. Elliman's Universal Embrocation.

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Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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MAGNESIA

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

It is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It remarkably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Disease with each Bottle.

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Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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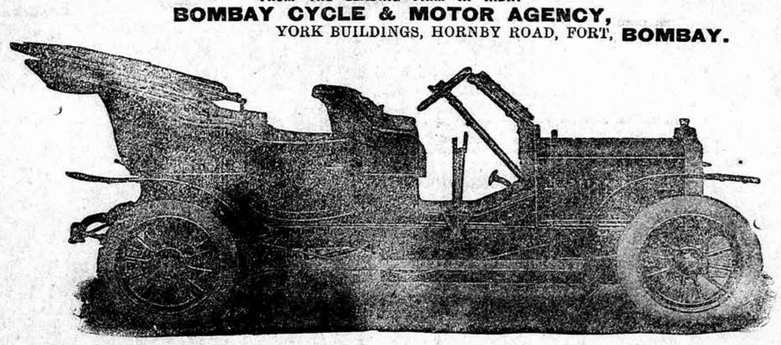

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SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 20 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in the body after 10 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

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DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellbes—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

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Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-4.

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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing noted remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 4-8 5-8.

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CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 5-8.

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TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

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Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

Do you suffer from INSOMNIA? If so, try Horlick's. Sleep is Nature's sweet restorer.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assitiable foods, and so enjoy good health.

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KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

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The favourite half-peg.

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Agents—G. H. B. Forbes & Co., Bombay.

Rs. 36. per dozen.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD

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RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

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The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

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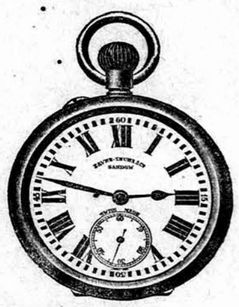

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

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SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

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